THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,920. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ALL RIGHT. W.

DON CARLOS—FORGET NOT BEZIQUE. AZILE.

F. P. FLANAGAN, OF LIVERPOOL AND NEWARK, 1869, will learn something to his advantage by addressing E. G., No. 1 Great Jones street.

GEORGE BRADLEY AND FAMILY, OF XENIA, OHIO, are on their way to Europe. He would like to see his brother James before he sails. Call at 10 Barclay street.

GIMPY—RATHER SEE YOU ALONE. CAPTAIN.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MARGARET ALLO WISHES to learn the whereabouts of her brother, Adam Gardner. Address Marshall Infirmary, Troy, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF STEPHEN DALY, who lived with Mr. Dennis Gillan, at Tarrytown, and about two months ago left for Chicago. His wife and four children are here, and would like him to send his address to his sister, Eliza Daly, 119 Bergen street, Brooklyn, L. I.

IF KATE —, OF — STREET, NORFOLK, WOULD like to see Lieutenant A—, of the Thirteenth, she can do so by naming time and place through Personals.

MISS MARY ELOISE DUNCAN—THERE IS A LETTER for you in the New York city Post office. Please call.

MRS. MARY LARTON—LETTER FROM MRS. M'KINNEY, of Baltimore, in New York Post office on important business.

MARGARET DAILEY, COOK, WILL HEAR SOMEthing to her advantage by sending her address to A. F. FOWLER, Revere House, 606 Broadway.

MAMIE—MEET ME AT FOUR O'CLOCK SATURday afternoon (this week), corner of Broadway and Fifteenth street. Don't fail. CAROLUS.

ROBERT SCHILL, UPHOLSTERER—SEND YOUR direction home to Philadelphia.

SISTER CARRIE—YOUR SISTER EMMA WOULD LIKE to see you at 52 West Twenty-eighth street.

"TETE-A-TETE" MONDAY, AT 4 O'CLOCK, AS YOU propose.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK STOLEN—FROM NO. 119 WEST THIRTY-first street. Any one returning it to Miss LIZZIE COLVERT will be suitably rewarded, as it is of no use to any person but the owner.

FOUND—JANUARY 2, 1872, A HORSE. THE OWNER can have him by calling at 322 Stanton street, New York. If not called for in three days he will be sold.

FOUND—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT; NAME ON collar; from Jersey City. Apply at 19 East Eighteenth street, New York.

FOUND—ON JANUARY 2, IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Fifth avenue, a Pocketbook, containing a sum of money; owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. WILLIS A. BARNES, 39 Wall street, room 15.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, ON NINTH AVEnue or Greenwich street, and between Jane and Fourteenth streets, a Gold Locket and Chain, with hair in locket. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to 817 Greenwich street.

LOST—ON THE 3D INST., IN GOING FROM MADISON avenue and Thirty-first street to Fifth Avenue Theatre, a dark Mink Boa. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 44 East Thirty-first street.

LOST—JANUARY 4, BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND Twentieth or Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, a Pocketbook containing a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 103 West Forty-seventh street, second door from Sixth avenue.

LOST—ON THE 4TH INST., IN GOING FROM THE corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue to A. T. Stewart's, corner of Tenth street and Broadway, through Broadway to Eighth street, a bunch of Live Keys. A suitable reward will be given for returning them to C. DOUGLASS, 128 East Twenty-second street.

LOST—JANUARY 4, A PAPER, CONTAINING TWO rings, one stud and one gentleman's pin, with loose stone for same, either in Maiden lane, Broadway or Nassau street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 297 Fulton street, room 15, [illegible].

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, GOING FROM Fourteenth street to Twenty-eighth street, on Sixth avenue, either in a car or on the street, a Pocketbook. A reward will be given to the person returning it to J. WALTON, Bowery Savings Bank, New York.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT LAST, BETWEEN [illegible] street and Sixth avenue [illegible] street and Eighth avenue, [illegible] Twenty-fourth street, a Mink Muff. $10 will be paid to any person returning the same to Mrs. KEARINS, 642 Washington street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLOODSTONE SEAL RING, marked [illegible], in going from Grand Central Hotel to Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, supposed to have been lost on a Fourth avenue car; of no great value, but highly esteemed as a souvenir. By returning same to [illegible], care Weinwell & Co., 550 Broadway, the above reward can be obtained.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN [illegible] marked H. T. D. The [illegible] will be paid on its return to 229 East Ninth st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 3, IN FIFTY-SIXTH street, a Setter Dog, white, with brown ears and brown spots [illegible] the body [illegible] to the name of Frank. [illegible] the above reward [illegible]. PETER LYNCH.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON JANUARY 3, A GOLD Locket [illegible]. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at 17 East Thirty [illegible].

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF [illegible] Monday night, January 1, a bay horse [illegible] with white spot on [illegible]. The above reward [illegible].

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A GOLD [illegible] Watch [illegible] Twentieth street [illegible] and Fifth avenue [illegible].

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS FOR A LADY'S Gold Watch and Chain, lost between Twenty-eighth and Forty-second streets, on Wednesday.
T. H. DOLBEAR, 876 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, GOLD WATCH, 3,048, open face, Matheen, maker, Paris; Chain, Seal, Sovereign and Dog's Head; lost on the Broadway cars, between Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets, on Friday, the 29th December, 1871. Apply to JERRY P. THOMAS, 937 Broadway.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and accurately kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,452 Post office.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 37 Liberty street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 106—JAN. 4, 1872.
51, 42, 50, 58, 11, 47, 54, 13, 14, 22, 65, 34.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 105—JAN. 4, 1872.
14, 24, 38, 37, 57, 69, 43, 19, 66, 11, 5, 74.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 5—JAN. 4, 1872.
22, 49, 75, 16, 24, 78, 23, 58, 5, 56, 26, 74.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 6—JAN. 4, 1872.
43, 25, 19, 62, 40, 73, 70, 55, 69, 75, 13, 5.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969. 155 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, ALL DISeases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 19 Union square. Refers to all physicians.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWING received for Dec. 20, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

MOUNT FLORENCE PRIZE ESTATE
and
Cash Fund $250,000.
Shares $1 each.

To Shareholders and Agents:—
Most favorable returns received from agents lead us confidently to believe that the meeting of shareholders will be called early next month; due notice of which will be given through the New York Herald.
A protracted illness of our principal business manager necessarily delayed the appointment of responsible agents and distribution of shares. All is now in complete working order.
Shares are selling rapidly, and the enterprise will be vigorously pushed forward to a speedy and satisfactory issue.
JOHN O. SMITH, Treasurer.
Office Merchants' Exchange,
52 Pine Street, New York, Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating six Letters of Credit, drawn by the North and South Wales Bank, favor of Thos A. De Wolf, for £1,000 sterling each, said letters having been stolen in October last, and duly advertised accordingly; but knowledge having since come to the advertisers that certain parties who now hold these Credits intend making erasures and substituting another name or names, we take this method of notifying all bankers and others dealing in exchange of this intended fraud, and warning them against negotiating or making advances on said Credits, payment of same having been stopped as per our advertisement of October last.
H. J. DE WOLF & CO., No. 3 South street.

NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE—PERMAnently located at No. 1 Irving place; Professors MANN and COLVIN, Managers. City references furnished. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE Company.
Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:—
James W. McAllister, Second Vice President.
Theodore M. Reger, Secretary.
Samuel W. Kay, Assistant Secretary.
By order of the Board.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
Office in New York, 243 Broadway.
HERBERT C. FLASS,
General Agent for States of New York and Connecticut.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style; cassimere and felt hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed, at JOHNSON'S, 1,265 Broadway, northwest corner Thirty-first street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
JOSEPH BATES & CO.,
Post office box 4,264. 25 Wall street, New York.

SINK THE TRACK AND ARCH IT OVER FROM Forty-second street to Harlem River.—A mass meeting of all the Twelfth and Nineteenth ward organizations will be held for united action, on Friday evening, January 5, at 7½ o'clock, in the East Side Association Hall, corner Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Property owners and others opposed to the present construction of the Fourth avenue and in favor of adopting a remedy are invited to be present.
W. R. MARTIN, CHARLES CRARY,
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, ASHER BARNETT,
F. T. HOPKINS, W. H. COLWELL,
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS. Committee of Arrangements.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT they intend to form a company, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State New York, entitled "An act to Provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire. That the said company is to be called "The Universal Fire Insurance Company," and it will be located in the city of New York.
CORNELIUS DEVER, JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE,
JOHN KELLY, PLINY FREEMAN,
DANIEL McCABE, THOMAS E. COURTENAY,
RICHARD H. CLARKE, JEREMIAH QUINLAN,
CHARLES P. DALY, HENRY JAS. ANDERSON,
P. F. O'BRIEN, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.
JOHN M'CONVILL.
New York, January 4, 1872.

$200,000 IN GOLD WAS DRAWN IN Royal Havana of Cuba Dec. 20; Kentucky, class 106, Nos. 14, 24, 58 drew $30,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, near Canal.

REVOLVERS, GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS—AT REduced prices; a large assortment; second hand Guns and Pistols bought, sold or exchanged.
GEO. SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

THE TURF.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf.
Secretary's Office, Providence, Jan. 1, 1872.
The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Appeals will be held at the office of the President, in Providence, on Tuesday, 9th instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Persons having business to present will note and act accordingly. By order of the President. GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.
The following unfinished business will be investigated and decisions rendered:—The protest of S. D. & P. O. Bruce against Goldsmith Maid's time at Milwaukee going on the record; Budd Doble vs. The Trenton Agricultural Society; Alex. Patterson vs. The Rensselaer Association; Stokes vs. Fleetwood Park Association; June-Josephine match; John Murphy vs. Major Allen, at Springfield; Benj. F. Cowan, owner of Ed. Eaton, non-payment of entrance money; "Colonel Moulton," suppression of previous time, Mystic Park; E. Lasher vs. L. L. Dorsey.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and Salesroom 57 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY (FRIDAY'S) SALE,
at 12 o'clock.
TEAM BROWN HORSES, 15¾ HANDS, 6 years old, kind in all harness; free from vice; good travellers; are superior family team; does not shy or pull; are afraid of nothing; stylish and warranted sound, kind and true.
SIX SEAT DEPOT WAGON, BUT LITTLE USED.
BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 7 YEARS old; kind in all harness, free from vice; good traveller; an excellent coupe or carriage horse; stylish; warranted sound, kind and true.
SIX SEAT SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW, built by Jackson & Davis.
BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD; kind in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; stylish; warranted sound, kind and true.
THREE TOP AND TWO NO TOP WAGONS.
BLACK HORSE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS old; kind in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; capital work horse; kind and true.
BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS, 8 YEARS old; kind in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; stylish, and warranted sound, kind and true.
TOP PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS AND DEPOT WAGONS.
DARK BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 6 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; excellent worker, and warranted sound, kind and true.
BLACK PONY, 14 HANDS, 8 YEARS old; kind in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; stylish, and warranted sound, kind and true.
BAY CANADIAN PONY, 13 HANDS, 6 years old; kind in all harness, free from vice; fast traveller; kind and true.
Several other Horses. Description at time of sale. Top and Depot Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, Sleighs, Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
Weather permitting, all sales [illegible].

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER, [illegible].
Special attention is called to sale of two fine, young, handsome and fast Trotters, this day, Friday, Jan. 5, at stable 40 Great Jones street, at 1 o'clock [illegible] the fast, stylish and handsome [illegible] about 15½ high, 5 years old, [illegible] warranted sound [illegible].
[illegible]

A LANDAULET, HAM'S MAKE, [illegible] COST $1,600, [illegible] Carriages, [illegible] Rockaway Sleighs [illegible].
HAM [illegible] Broadway.

A BREWSTER COUPE FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES, in good order, for sale at a bargain. [illegible] at 125 West Twentieth street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Buggies, Phaetons, Express and Business Wagons, new and second hand; Blankets, Robes and Whips; the cheapest place in the city.

A.—CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, ROBES, Bells, Whips, &c., for sale low, both second hand and new. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A WELL BRED, STYLISH, HIGH-KNEE ACTIONED young Horse, 16 hands, suitable for any carriage work; price $350; also a thorough red saddle Horse; price $300. Address PROPRIETOR, Herald office.

AT COST, AT COST, AT COST,
Sleighs, Horse Blankets, Afghans, Bells, &c.
Also, over 100 sets fine light Harness.
Balance of stock at cost to close out.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 53 Liberty street.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, fifteen fine Road and Carriage Horses; also one, superior Work Horses, Sleighs, Harnesses, Wagons, &c.

BUSINESS TURNOUT FOR $250—COST SHORT TIME ago $365; Canadian Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands; splendid traveller; sound, gentle; beautiful light Express Wagon, Harness, Blanket; bargain. 141 East Sixteenth st.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant Vehicles at the lowest prices. Sleighs in variety.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.—100 SECOND hand Coaches, Family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, but little used, selling off at half original cost; also 100 Sleighs.
WITT'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-SEAT WESTchesters, Phaetons, Victorias, top and open Buggies and other styles Family Carriages, in vast assortment at lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW PLATFORM WAGON, AT Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue, Hamilton Park.

FOR SALE—TWO BLACK MORGAN HORSES, 15 hands, brothers; good goers; sound and steady; used to locomotives; driven double by the wife of the seller; warranted sound; price $500. To be seen at stable 33 Perry st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR LARGE BAY HORSE, very cheap, for want of use; young, handsome and one of the finest horses for any use to be found; also a light two-seat Coupe Rockaway. Apply to owner, 222 West Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FINE PEDLER'S WAGON, STOCK OF Goods, team of Horses and Route, cheap; a rare chance. Address P. W. H., Herald office.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high, fit for carriage or coupe or any business. Can be seen by inquiring at 392 East Thirty-second street, near Second avenue, in the grocery store.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BROWN HORSE, 6 YEARS old, 6 hands high and very stylish and a good traveller; would suit a carriage or coupe, or any kind of work; warranted sound and kind in all respects and free from vice. Call at 346 West Twenty-sixth street, in the store.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A LIVERY Stable, in a first class locality, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling; part of the purchase money may remain, as the present owner will take it out in work. Address LIVERY, station H.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BAY CARRIAGE Horses, 16½ hands high; perfect, gentle, sound and kind; they are good roadsters and very stylish; the owner resides in Europe, and a rare opportunity is offered to any one wanting a fine team for his family. Address box 113 station A.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES.—BLACK BEAR, Grizzly Bear, White and Gray Wolf, Fox, Seal, Kangaroo, Wildcat, Angora and Plush Robes, Blankets, Slipper and Cap Plushes, &c. 103 Chambers street.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED—BETWEEN TWENTIETH and Thirtieth streets, Madison and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, STABLE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS, ALL styles, new and second hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

THREE HANDSOME, NEW EXPRESS WAGONS, CITY made, never used, price $160 each, richly worth $250; also two finely trimmed Cutters. Apply at 132 West Twenty-fifth street.

WANTED—A SET OF LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, second hand. Address, with price, B. S. H., Herald office.

$85.—BROWN MARE, 8 YEARS, FINE DRIVER; large bay Horse, 6 years, fit for cart or truck, $140; all sound and kind; must sell. 734 Washington street, corner Bank, in grocery.

$125.—BAY MARE, 8 YEARS, 16 HANDS; SORREL, 6 years, 16 hands, blocky made, $150; both warranted sound, kind; must be sold. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

$250.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT PHAETON, A very stylish, gentle and sound Pony, and Set of Harness. Inquire at LAMB & SON'S Stable, Fifty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOcation, for immediate occupancy, for a first class tenant; rent not over $350 per month. KING & CO., 1,246 Broadway, above Grand Hotel.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE; RENT not to exceed $125 per month. Address G. JONES, box 1,285 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PART OF a House or five or six Rooms on second floor, unfurnished; east side preferred; not above Fourteenth street. Address W. H. SMITH, 266 and 268 Bowery.

WANTED TO RENT—ROOM FOR OFFICE, ON SIXTH or Seventh avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address STYNE, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PLACE SUITABLE for rendering tallow (free from smell), with or without steam; rent not to exceed $500. Address BOILER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; gentleman and wife and one servant; possession immediately; locality west of Broadway, below Twentieth street. Address A. L. N., Herald office.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH grate, fire, &c., without board, for two young gentlemen; location to be central. Address, stating terms, J. C. WADE, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Parlor, with Bedroom adjoining, without Board; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets and Broadway and Sixth avenue. Address T. J., box 2,656 New York Post office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL HOUSE, WITH MODERN conveniences, below Fourteenth street and between Second and Sixth avenues, a Second Floor, unfurnished, by man and wife, for permanent residence; house occupied by owner preferred; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, L. H. FRANK, 887 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE.—New designs for dwellings at various prices; elegant Cues; parlor Bagatelle and other tables for holiday gifts; illustrated catalogues sent by mail. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S PATENT BEVELLED TABLES, with Delaney's patent wire cushions, are taking the lead of all others, and can only be bought at 40 Vesey street.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, 203 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, cost $450, for $200; one do., $90; Pianoforte, Bookcase, Paintings, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice. 36 W. 19th st., near 5th av.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—AT PRIvate mansion, 124 West 28th st., Parlor Suits, in satin brocatel, 75; rep, 35; Bedroom Suits, 40; Brussels Carpets, 85c. yd., and 300 lots cheap.

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 252 WEST FORTY-SECOND street, near Seventh avenue, two satin Parlor Suits, cost $650, for $250; brocatel Parlor Suits, $75, reps, $70; Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Sideboard, Extension Table, for half cost.

A.—FOR SALE, CONTENTS OF FIVE STORY RESIdence 120 West Twenty-third street. Pianoforte, elegant Parlor Suit, 8 pieces, $150; Chamber Suits, Carpets, Mirrors, Library Suits, Dining Room Furniture, in lots, at half cost.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense Stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
284 and 286 Third avenue, [illegible].
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR [illegible] ... & [illegible] ... Charles Yates [illegible] ... Charles Yates & Co. ... [illegible] ... A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt [illegible] ... 1872, at 11 o'clock [illegible].
[illegible] N. KERNS,
United States Marshal [illegible].

TO MARY DENHAM AND JOHN DENHAM, FORmerly [illegible] ... Mary Denham [illegible] ... New York [illegible] ... Mary Denham and [illegible] ... February, 1872 [illegible].
WILLIAM L. BURCHILL, Registrar.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT TO LOAN AT ONCE, WITHOUT bonus, or to buy First or Second Mortgages on City and Country Real Estate. POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A FUND OF $168,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK Real Estate in sums to suit, and other funds to buy Mortgages on Real Estate and Leasehold. Address ATTORNEY, box 219 New York Post office.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY ON BOND AND mortgage on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 165 Broadway, room 9.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers street.
New York, Dec. 30, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending this date, as follows:—
1st. On sums of $2,000 and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
2d. On sums exceeding $2,000, six per cent per annum on $2,000, and five per cent per annum on such excess.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, 1872, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
David Ledwith, Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
574 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.
Deposits made on or before January 15 draw interest from January 1, at six per cent.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after January 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from January 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 till 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
Isaac S. Barrett, Secretary.

FOR SALE—THREE SECOND MORTGAGES OF $10,000 each, on improved city property; ten months to run; cash wanted greatly. Address box 973 Post office.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE—FIRST AND SECOND, IN New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, January 4, 1872—Fortieth Dividend.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, free of government tax, payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth St.,
New York, Dec. 18, 1871.
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
George L. Haight, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent bonds, due January 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after January 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the company, No. 9 Wall street.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURance Company.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of government tax, is payable on and after Tuesday, January 2. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
New York, January 1, 1872.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property in New York or Brooklyn; no bonus. Apply to the principal, JAMES T. MAGUIRE, 116 Nassau street, room 8.

$50,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ON FIRST class Real Estate, within two miles of the city of Chicago and in the immediate vicinity of the new west side parks. Apply to W. J. HOODLESS, 15 Whitehall street.

$150,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York, Westchester and Brooklyn Property; no bonus. Second Mortgages cashed.
A. M. JOHNSON, 69 Liberty street.

$350,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York or Westchester property, for term of years; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 166 Broadway.

$375,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

$750,000 TO LOAN AND PURCHASE MORTgages in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply, with papers. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 432 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT HYMAN'S—658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street, liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

MONEY LOANED—AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street; private office 59 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

WILL LOAN UPON OR BUY AT A SACRIFICE—A fine set of Sealskin Furs, including Cloak. Apply to or address P. H. GRADY, real estate office 827 Sixth avenue.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET, AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, up stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, Shawls, Silks, &c. Same bought. Office hours from 8 to 5.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FANCY FEATHERS, GILT, Jet Ornaments, Bonnets, &c., for sale under cost, at 88 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.
PETIT-NY MEURISSE.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 50 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; can be [illegible], boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER YACHT, OF 100 TONS burden, O. M., in every way desirable, being unsurpassed for speed, equipment, furnishing or condition, and is ready for immediate service; sold only for want of use. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling Green.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SECOND HAND WOODWARD STEAM PUMP, IN good order. Address [illegible], Herald office.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WANTED, A STEAM SHOVEL; will purchase or [illegible] for a large amount of excavation to parties having one. Address box 718 Post office, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—1 WALNUT BEDROOM SET, MARBLE top, [illegible] walnut pier bureau, 1 Table, 1 Lounge, Chairs, &c.; [illegible] in complete order, [illegible] cash. Address [illegible] IMBY, box 162 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND SAFE, [illegible]. Address JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 445 or 1,440 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HANDSOME MANTEL, [illegible]. Address, with description, CASH, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MILLINERY STOCK and Fixtures of an established business, in a leading avenue. Address Miss E., Post office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—THE COMPLETE MACHINERY OF A [illegible] Engine and [illegible]. Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND HAND COTtrell & Babcock [illegible] Press, [illegible] Printing Press. We have for sale an Adams [illegible] good as new [illegible]. Address KANSAS TRIBUNE COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN, [illegible] Broadway [illegible] street.
N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
THE QUEEN, Thomas..........Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
Rates of Passage.
Payable in gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........$75 Steerage..........$30
to London..........80 to London..........35
to Paris..........90 to Paris..........38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.		From Boston.	
ABYSSINIA	Wed'y, Jan. 3	BATAVIA	Saturday, Jan. 6
ALGERIA	Wed'y, Jan. 10	SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13
RUSSIA	Wednesd'y, Jan. 17	SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 20
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24	HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 27
CALABRIA	Wed'y, Jan. 31	ALEPPO	Saturday, Feb. 3

And every following Wednesday and Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris..........$15, gold, additional.
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD LINE.
ALGERIA sails..........Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.
JAVA sails..........Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $100 and $80 gold, according to accommodation.
Steerage, $30 to New York; $34 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The Steamship MAIN, Captain W. Ladewigs, will sail on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by Steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, on Saturday, Jan. 13.
Rates of Passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin..........$120
Second Cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For Freight or Passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Thursday, January 11, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail January 15, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, New York. No. 6 Barclay street, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price..........January 10, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman..........January 17, at 11½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, January 13.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
Prices of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

From Glasgow		From New York.
Saturday, Dec. 16	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 6
Saturday, Dec. 23	BRITANNIA	Saturday, Jan. 13
Saturday, Dec. 30	ANGLIA	Saturday, Jan. 20
Saturday, Jan. 6	COLUMBIA	Saturday, Jan. 27

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public the Anchor line has opened a branch office at 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station, West, North and South, can be purchased at the lowest rates.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, January 6, at 1:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
26 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America,
Peru and Chili.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 5, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of January —.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.
Special Notice to Shippers.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched at 12 o'clock noon of 5th inst., for Aspinwall direct, as an extra steamer.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, via Nassau..........January 11
MISSOURI, Capt. T. E. Morton, via Key West..........January 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. [illegible], via Nassau..........January 25
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
HAVANA, [illegible] AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
[illegible] ....Tuesday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 2[illegible]
[illegible]..........Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
CITY OF MEXICO, [illegible]..........Tuesday, Feb. 13
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, [illegible] Saturday, January 6.
Through [illegible] and to [illegible] Henderson and E. B. [illegible].
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. [illegible] & CO., [illegible] street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, January 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee, Tampa, St. Augustine
and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroads, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship MERCEDITA
sails Saturday, January 6, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River.
Insurance one-half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street,
or to H. R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
CITY OF GALVESTON,
Captain Rowland,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, January 10, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
UNITED STATES,
On Saturday, Jan. 6.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 80 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—DESPATCH LINE.
Low prices.
The first class steamer C. W. LORD (Rogers, Master) will leave pier 17 East River Saturday, January 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight apply to
N. H. BRIGHAM, 95 Wall street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 197 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leave foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and [illegible].
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. GEORGE H. MASSETT HAS an interest in our firm from this date.
E. P. SCOTT & CO., 22 William street.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. M. Weith & Arents is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. M. Weith retiring on account of ill health. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
J. M. WEITH.
GEO. ARENTS.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of Arents & Young, for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of J. M. Weith & Arents, and will have their office at No. 9 New street.
GEO. ARENTS.
ALBERT YOUNG.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872.

In retiring from active business I respectfully desire to return thanks to my friends for past favors, and with pleasure heartily solicit for my successors the liberal patronage and favor so long enjoyed by the late firm. J. M. WEITH.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of North & Einfuhrer is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. Carl G. Einfuhrer retiring.
P. L. NORTH.
January 3, 1872. CARL G. EINFUHRER.
The business will be continued by the undersigned as heretofore under the firm name and style of P. L. North, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
P. L. NORTH.
177 Broadway, New York, Jan. 3, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A MEMBER OF our firms here and in London from this date.
22 Exchange Place, Jan. 1, 1872. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MR. CHARLES G. KLUG RETIRES THIS DAY FROM our firm, and Messrs. C. Edw. Winter & Frank S. Smithers have been admitted partners from this date.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872. CHARLES UNGER & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A copartnership under the firm name of Nathanson & Robb, for the manufacturing of straw goods.
MORRIS NATHANSON.
New York, Jan. 2, 1872. WM. G. ROBB.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED ON BY the undersigned, under the firm name of James Wilkinson & Co., will be continued on and after January 1, 1872, under the style of Wilkinson, Helfenstein & Co.
JAMES WILKINSON.
CHARLES B. HELFENSTEIN.
ABIJAH WALLACE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $10,000 CASH, WHO wants to make a fortune in Chicago in three or four years, sure, can address CHICAGO, Herald office, with address.

A PATENT RIGHT FOR A NEW INVENTION IN Chamber Furniture for sale. Sample and all particulars at 333 Fifth street, basement.

A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN this city; staple article; net profits about $15 daily; price low on most favorable terms. Particulars of LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST and finest established Groceries in Brooklyn for sale; best location, and large trade; three horses, wagons, &c.; good lease. Address M. A. V., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

A PRINTER, STEREOTYPER AND PUBLISHER wants $1,000 to $3,000, with or without a partner, to extend a profitable business. Address P. S. & T., Herald office.

BETTER THAN A SALARY OF $50 A WEEK.—A local agency for a manufacturing company at Newark, N. J.; capital $600, fully secured. Apply at MOODY & CO.'S, No. 7 Murray street.

CAPITAL AND UNDOUBTED CREDIT WANTED—Particulars at interview. Energetic business men with the above will please address B. E. F., box 143 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE OF THE BEST OPENINGS ever offered to an energetic man who can command $1,500. Address GOOD OPENING, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—CAPITAL OF $500 TO $1,000; business established, paying large profits; present partner retiring on account of ill health. Apply to W. R. RICE, 205 Broadway.

PHYSICIAN WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST AND charge of an old established medical (cash paying) office; cause, sickness. Address PHYSICIAN, Herald office.

RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED, LIGHT MANUfacturing business, in complete running order; article staple; profits large. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

RARE CHANCE.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A little capital and fond of travelling can hear of one of the most extraordinary opportunities for making money ever offered, by applying at 195 Broadway, room 14.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE TO PURCHASE A lucrative business requiring from $10,000 to $20,000; none but a legitimate investment will be noticed. Address ACTIVES, box 125 Herald office.

THE SITUATION OF SECRETARY IN A FIRST class manufacturing company, just organized, is offered to a young man with reference who will invest $2,500 or less; a salary and liberal arrangement made. Address CORPORATION, Herald office.

WANTED—$5,000 OR $10,000 FOR AN IMMEDIATE speculation; will divide profits with party furnishing the money; only those sending full name will be noticed. Address SPECULATION, box 210 Herald office.

WANTED—A WORKING, HONEST PARTNER, WITH $1,000, to extend an established produce and commission business. Those only ready for immediate business may address PRODUCE DEALER, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION AND capital to take the position of a retiring partner in a commercial house, with good connections and a valuable trade. Address COMMERCE, box 5,524 Post office.

$1,800.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT IN cash can buy a half interest in a legitimate business, where, during the past seven months, over $5,000 has been made; business safe and strictly cash. Particulars given to parties meaning business by calling on Mr. FOWLER, 57 Fulton street, up stairs.

$2,500 TO $5,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN A cash staple manufacturing business, easily learned, paying 25 per cent; no risk; connected with first class houses in New York city; first class references. Apply to C. C. [illegible]TIER, 23 Centre street, corner Reade.

$5,000 TO $10,000—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH GOOD business acquaintance, will invest the above in a good paying business. Address E. L. X., Herald office, giving full particulars.

$10,000 ONLY FOR AN ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing Business, protected by patents, with prospects second to none in the State, all necessary machinery, tools, &c. Address C. C., Herald office.

$25,000.—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, by a well known and long-established manufacturer in New York city. Particulars and references given only to principals. Address CUTLERY, New York Herald office.

MUSICAL.

ALL WITH GOOD VOICES, ATTENTION!—OPENing of a new Rudimental Orpheon Free Singing School this evening, at St. Augustine's chapel, Trinity parish, 262 Bowery, up stairs, at 7½ o'clock.

A PROFESSOR OF SINGING, HAVING A FEW hours disengaged, will give superior instruction to a limited number of ladies, at terms to suit [illegible]. Address, with name, MADELINE, station [illegible].

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON offer for sale one new Organ of two banks of keys, two octaves of pedals, 16 feet; one of 12 stops, pedals 16 feet. These are warranted of superior tone, and will be sold on liberal terms. Apply at 40 Downing street.

SOPRANO WANTED—FOR A BROOKLYN CATHOLIC church; must be a first class singer and good reader. Apply at 266 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SOPRANO, ALTO, TENOR AND BASSO. Must be first class in every respect. Apply to-day and to-morrow morning to J. P. GLEASON, 229 East [illegible] st.

COAL AND WOOD.

$6.—RED ASH COAL, EGG AND FURNACE, $6.50; Stove, $7 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered, at THEO. FORD'S, Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue and 749 West Thirty-second street.

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POLITICAL.

Meeting of the New Hampshire Republican Convention.

The Democrats Denounced, the Administration Eulogised and Everything Harmonious—Ezekiel A. Straw Nominated for Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3, 1872.

One of the most important as well as interesting gubernatorial contests to take place in New England this year will be that which is now inaugurated in this State. New Hampshire for years, it will be remembered, and by the veriest tyro in political matters, has hung in the balance between the two great parties of the nation, and although the republican organization has generally proved victorious in the contests, its triumph has been achieved by majorities so small as to render the result comparatively insignificant. Last year the canvass was very quietly conducted, and the democrats succeeded in throwing the election of Governor into the hands of the Legislature. Then by a union of their forces with those of the labor reformers, a dickering operation, as it was called, they succeeded in securing a majority of six votes on the joint ballot of both houses, and the present democratic Governor, Mr. Weston, thereby secured his election. This was the first republican defeat in New Hampshire since 1855, and the republican party, knowing well that nobody but themselves were to blame for the result, have taken counsel and determined this year to redeem the State. Probably the largest vote that has ever been polled here will be cast on the second Tuesday of March next. The republicans are fully aroused to a realization of the situation, and are determined, if individual and collective efforts can effect it, to elect their Governor to preside over the administration of the affairs of the State. Really, though, or ostensibly, rather, there are four combinations which aspire to the control of New Hampshire politics—the republican, democratic, labor reform and temperance organizations. The republican party is numerically the strongest of the four, the democratic, like everybody who fights on the losing side, are the most desperate and determined, and the others, who are satisfied that they can do nothing by themselves, are waiting to hang on the skirts of anybody who will promise to carry out the letter and spirit of their cherished doctrines. Hence it is that the weaker organizations hold the balance of power, and are virtually in the market for the highest bidder.

What the result may be is yet to be discerned although there is little doubt of a republican success at the polls. Ezekiel A. Straw, their candidate for Governor, nominated to-day, is a somewhat aged individual, being upwards of sixty years of age, and represents the manufacturing interest of the State. He is quite popular in his native city of Manchester, and will probably defeat Mr. Weston, his democratic competitor there. The democratic party have renominated Governor Jonas A. Weston, of Manchester; the labor reformers have selected Mr. Lemuel P. Cooper, a farmer of Croydon, as their martyr at the polls, and the temperance men have placed Dr. George Blackmar, of Sandwich, in the field. All the gentlemen named above are personally popular throughout the State, and the struggle will be a very exciting one. An illustration of the interest which is felt in its result was shown by the presence of E. H. Rollins, late chief fugleman of the republican party, also kept out of politics last year because of his disgust at being defeated in the contest for the United States Senatorship. He has now put himself again in harness, and will work untiringly to the end. The following were the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That the republican party is still, as it ever has been, the party of freedom, improvement, retrenchment and reform; that having during its short but eventful career secured and established the right of every man to his own limbs, sinews and earnings, the equality of all men before the law, the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people and the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the equal enjoyment of his liberty and rights until he forfeits them by crime. Its mission henceforth is one of peaceful but active progress; to protect the weak and humble from violence and oppression; to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of civilization, to promote universal education and the general diffusion of knowledge; to see that all laws are faithfully executed and justice impartially administered; to stimulate ingenuity in the discovery of new invention for economizing labor and thus enlarging the production of the only real source of individual and national wealth; to increase agriculture as well as manufacturing, mining and the mechanic arts, thereby bringing nearer together the producers of food and of fabrics and furnishing both with the same market, thus enhancing the gains of industry and the wages of labor by reducing the cost of transportation and diminishing the expense of exchange between the farmers and the citizens; to retrench unnecessary expenditures; reduce taxation to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of the national credit; abolish all unnecessary offices; rebuke venality and expose and punish corruption and robbery; to wrest power from the hands of mere politicians by trade, and confer it on those most worthy and best qualified to wield it, by electing and appointing to office only honest and faithful men, so as to administer every department of the government with the most rigid economy and the strictest fidelity, that its burdens may bear as lightly and its benefits be as generally diffused as possible, and thus make a happier and brighter future for the toiling masses, and contribute to the welfare, enlightenment and happiness of the whole people.

Resolved, That the success of the present national administration in reducing the public debt, diminishing and equalizing taxation, administering every branch of public affairs with economy and efficiency, forming and improving the civil service, enforcing the laws without fear or favor, protecting the national wards with paternal care against the cruel avarice of speculation and fraud, and maintaining friendly relations with foreign Powers, has been such as to command the approbation of the great majority of the American people, and justly entitle it to the confidence and commendation of every true republican.

Resolved, That, while not unwilling to let the dead past bury its dead, we cannot forget, and the American people can never forget, that to the so-called democratic party and its leaders, South and North, we owe all the calamities of the late slaveholders' rebellion and the burden of debt now resting upon the industry of our State and the nation.

Resolved, That so long as a single soldier disabled in the war for the Union remains to be provided for, so long as one dollar of the national debt incurred in the prosecution of that war remains unpaid, so long as loving hands do not cease to garland with flowers the graves of our heroes, fallen in the defence of liberty and their country, so long should not the government of that country be surrendered to the control of those who sought or would have permitted its destruction.

Resolved, That the republican party, while justly proud of its past history, is not unmindful of its duties of the present or its obligations to the future. In its name, therefore, and in the name of the people of New Hampshire, we inscribe upon our banner, "Honesty, economy, retrenchment and reform; honesty in the public service, economy in the public expenditures, retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditure, and reform, moral, social and political, everywhere."

Resolved, That one of the primary objects of civil government being the protection of property, the wealth of the country should bear its full proportion of the expense of the government, and all taxation to be just must be equal.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to abolish the franking privilege, give the people the cheapest practicable postage; make no more grants of the public lands, except as free homesteads to actual settlers, reduce the expenses of the army and navy, encourage every department of honest industry, secure to labor everywhere its just reward, and promote universal education.

Resolved, That the democratic party, in the course of its brief and accidental control of our State government, by its wanton expenditure of the public money and consequent increase of the State debt, by its greed for office and recklessly partisan legislation, by its complete subserviency to demagogues and the appointment of incapable and inefficient men to office, has shown itself to be signally unworthy of the confidence and support of the people, and particularly the course of the leaders of that party, in attempting to gerrymander Senatorial districts and ward lines, thus outraging the most sacred rights of the people, and in prolonging the session of the Legislature for weeks after the public business was completed, for no other purpose than to secure the offices of the State for its adherents by a resort to bribery, fraud, intimidation and revolution, has incurred the rebuke and should receive the condemnation of every honest man in New Hampshire.

Resolved, That President Grant, by the wisdom, prudence, skill, honesty, sagacity and abundant success with which he has administered the affairs of the nation as its executive head, has fully justified the confidence reposed in his integrity and ability as a statesman by the republican party, and richly merits a renomination and re-election at their hands, and we confidently propose him as the republican standard bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity, practical wisdom and sagacity of Ezekiel A. Straw, this day nominated as our candidate for Governor, and earnestly commend him to the republican voters of New Hampshire as eminently worthy of their support at the polls.

Resolved, That we recommend Albert S. Twitchell, this day presented as our candidate for Railroad Commissioner, as a gentleman well qualified for the position for which he has been selected and fully entitled to the confidence of the republican party.

The Convention was the largest, in point of numbers, that has ever assembled in the State, and the proceedings were harmoniously conducted throughout.

The voting for Governor was by counties, with the following result:—Whole number of votes, [illegible]; necessary to a choice, [illegible]; Samuel W. Hale, 30; Onslow D. Walker, [illegible]; Ezekiel A. Straw, 394. The nomination of Ezekiel A. Straw of Manchester, was made unanimous.

Albert S. Twitchell was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was introduced amid great enthusiasm, and addressed the Convention. His speech was able, [illegible] and was acceptable. He [illegible] the Administration of General Grant from the attacks that have been made on it, fully endorsing [illegible] as a [illegible] man and patriotic. He declared that he knew that, with two or three trifling exceptions, President Grant has recog[illegible] the pres[illegible] since he was sworn into office. He reviewed [illegible] and acts of the President, [illegible] to [illegible] the most [illegible] terms. He expressed great confidence in the [illegible] the State [illegible] Senator [illegible] for Patterson, and others, and the Convention adjourned.

At [illegible] Eastman, of Hampstead, was nominated [illegible] and General [illegible] J. [illegible], of Manchester,

were elected delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

CONNECTICUT LABOR CONVENTION.

Organization for the Gubernatorial Campaign—Nominations for State Officers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 3, 1872.

The State Reform Convention, composed of the various labor unions of the State, was held to-day at the hall in Wheeler's Building on Main street. The meeting was called to order at half-past ten A. M. by E. M. Graves, Secretary of the State Association. After reading the call for the meeting George W. Fowler, of Hartford, was elected temporary Chairman, and Otis F. Porter, of Bridgeport, Secretary. The temporary Chairman proceeded to appoint the following committees:—

On Credentials—Graves, of Hartford; Hacking, of Portland; Hayes, of Bridgeport.

On Permanent Organization—Thomas, of New Haven; Smith, of Hartford; Golden, of Hartford; F. F. Laramee, of Bridgeport; Jackson, of Hamden.

On Resolutions—Harrison, of New Haven; T. H. Laramee, of Bridgeport. Troup, of New Haven; Leonard, of Hartford, and Westcott, of Tolland.

A motion for a recess was made and discussed. Speeches were made by various delegates. Among the number, Alexander Troup, of New Haven, spoke in favor of nominating a ticket and of allowing free discussion. Mr. Harrison, of New Haven, moved that the motion for a recess be laid upon the table, and it was carried.

The call for the convention was then approved by vote of the meeting after a short discussion.

The motion for a recess was then adopted.

Upon resuming business the Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats:—

Hartford—W. R. Goodenough, E. M. Graves, G. W. Fowler, P. A. Golden, C. B. Leonard, M. H. Blackford, Andrew Smith, Edward Downs.

Bridgeport—F. H. Laramee, O. F. Porter, G. F. Hungerford, F. F. Laramee, W. B. Hayes.

Hampden—G. H. Jackson.

Tolland—E. S. Westcott.

New Haven—A. R. Harrison, J. H. Hayden, N. D. Pardee, E. A. Clark, R. R. Thomas, J. A. Peck, Ralph Smith, F. J. Hubbell, M. K. Goldsmith, Jas. O'Regan, Alex. Troup.

Middletown—James Craig, J. Mildrum, John Bray, C. Shepard, Jr.

Portland—W. Hacking.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:—

President—W. R. Goodenough, of Hartford.

Vice Presidents—M. K. Goldsmith, of New Haven, and W. Hacking, of Portland.

Secretary—T. H. Laramee, of Bridgeport.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Goodenough took the chair with a brief speech.

A vote was then passed to appoint a State Central Committee consisting of one from each county. Alexander Troupe, of New Haven, was chosen chairman of said committee.

Pending the above motion Mr. TROUP made a stirring address, and said he hoped to see this movement carried into the eastern part of the State, among the manufacturers. As far as the operatives there are concerned the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln is a lie. They propose to remove the shackles from the laboring men of this State and allow them to go free. He accepted the nomination of chairman of the State Committee reluctantly, but acceeded to the will of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to elect delegates to the National Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, Ohio, in February; to nominate candidates for the Presidency, &c.

While the balloting was in progress a motion was adopted requiring members to sign the pledge embodied in the call. The following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Convention:—At large, A. R. Harrison and Alexander Troup, both of New Haven.

The balloting was then suspended, and the Convention adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

At the afternoon session the Convention nominated A. R. Harrison, of New Haven, for Governor; W. R. Goodman, of Hartford, for Lieutenant Governor; E. M. Graves, of Hartford, for Secretary of State; James Craig, of Middletown, for Treasurer, and T. M. Larramee, of Bridgeport, for Comptroller.

A long platform was adopted, similar to that of the National Convention held in St. Louis in 1870.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

The United States Senatorial Elections.

It should be borne in mind that the recent elections of United States Senators, and those soon to be had in several States, will not affect the political construction of the Senate until the 4th of March, 1873, when the President to be elected next fall will be inaugurated. The Senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March, 1873, are Spencer of Alabama, Rice of Arkansas, Cole of California, Ferry of Connecticut, Osborn of Florida, Hill of Georgia, Trumbull of Illinois, Morton of Indiana, Harlan of Iowa, Pomeroy of Kansas, Davis of Kentucky, Kellogg of Louisiana, Vickers of Maryland, Blair of Missouri, Nye of Nevada, Patterson of New Hampshire, Conkling of New York, Pool of North Carolina, Sherman of Ohio, Corbett of Oregon, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of South Carolina, Morrill of Vermont, and Howe of Wisconsin. Of these twenty-four but four are democrats—Hill, Davis, Vickers and Blair. Davis' successor, Thomas C. McCreery, a democrat, has already been elected. Hill and Vickers will probably be succeeded by democrats, and Blair may be. A. A. Sargent, now a member of the House of Representatives, will be Mr. Cole's successor from California.

The Ohio *State Journal* (republican) gathers the opinions of the press together in this wise in regard to the senatorial contest in that State:—

The Logan *Republican* goes for Sherman. The Toledo *Blade*, which we have classified as giving "a mild support to Ashley," says it is not Governor Ashley's organ, and that it will support the nominee. It does not wish to be classified in advance of the nomination. The Akron *Beacon*, in an able leader, declares for Sherman. It says Ohio cannot afford to lose the lead in both houses of Congress in one session. The Cincinnati *Gazette* is editorially for Sherman, though part of its editorial force is bitterly opposed to him.

James A. Garfield, now a member of the House, ex-Governor J. D. Cox and ex-Governor Hayes are individually prominently named as the successor of Sherman, to say nothing of Impeachment Ashley, whose caucus ideas are fresh in the memory of the youngest inhabitant.

The Boston *Advertiser* expresses a very good idea of the Senatorial conflict in Iowa when it says that "that conflict is wholly within the party. Senator Harlan has lost the confidence of a large proportion of his constituency on account of several bad-looking and not satisfactorily-explained transactions while he was Secretary of the Interior and while in the Senate. The report of the gentlemen who investigated the Indian bounty frauds, in which Judge Wright figures as principal, developed some facts which connect Mr. Harlan with them in a very disagreeable way, and there are many other affairs bruited about which do not reflect credit on his official character. The opposition to him is united on the Hon. William B. Allison, a member of the last House. Should a change be made the republican majority in the Senate would suffer no loss of talent or prestige."

But the fact that the Senate of 1873 will be largely republican seems to be pretty well foreshadowed.

The North Carolina United States Senatorship.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel—democratic—Jan. 1.]

It is a radical malignity that excludes the State of North Carolina from representation in the Senate. If the Legislature had elected any one of the radical signers of the ordinance of secession, such as Holden, Judge Dick, Judge Thomas, or a member of the Confederate States Senate, such as Judge Reade, then it was all well, and any one of these loyal political hypocrites could have been admitted. As to Abbott's being seated there is not the remotest probability of it. If it should be done it would raise a storm of indignation, even among radicals who are not rogues, such as was never heard in this broad land. Seating Abbott would be like seating Kirk in North Carolina. The end would be to unseat radicalism, North as well as South. The people want some such act to awaken them to a proper sense of the dangers that threaten republican representative government.

Miscellaneous.

Ex Governor English does not want to run again as the democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. Too many defeats make a regular "geast" of a politician.

Charles R. Train will enter upon his official duties as Attorney General of Massachusetts on the 17th instant.

Says the Houston *Telegraph* oracularly—"The passive policy is dead. The sentiment against Grant is growing daily stronger, and the democratic party is looked to to effect his defeat. The adoption of a wise course and a vigorous campaign promise as much now as at almost any time in democratic political history." That settles it.

A down East paper says an effort will be made this winter to unite all the labor organizations in the country into one great body. Better hurry up, for the winter is almost half over.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* (democratic) says—"The radical party have made merchandise of amnesty. They have peddled it out to make proselytes for the party. General Longstreet and General C[illegible] and Governor Holden are living monuments of Congressional clemency. What are the sins

of Vance and Rogers, that our amnesty mongers in Congress cannot forgive them? It is no free or representative government where the people are not allowed to choose their own representatives.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW YORK.

A Bill for the Removal of Metropolitan Officials—O'Donovan Rossa's Memorial—Fields' Case—The New Charter for Buffalo.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1872.

Mr. WOODIN introduced a bill changing the name of the Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society and increasing the capital.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN the Clerk was directed to make the usual postal contract for the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after some time spent therein the doors were reopened, when it went into Committee on the bill to amend the charter of the city of Buffalo and repealing the act passed last winter. The bill was gone through with and ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly resolution to adjourn from to-morrow till Tuesday next was laid over.

Mr. BENEDICT presented the memorial of O'Donovan Rossa claiming a seat from the Fourth district; also of electors of the same district praying for the expulsion of Senator Tweed, and asking for a new election.

Mr. WOODIN called up the resolution ratifying the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

Mr. HARDENBURGH asked to be excused from voting, as it had been adopted long since. He was not excused. The resolution was adopted by 27 to 1.

Mr. WOODIN called up the Assembly resolution for a recess, and moved to amend so as to adjourn till Tuesday evening. Carried.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to adjourn from Friday instead of Thursday.

Mr. D. P. WOOD remarked that at the commencement it was necessary to take a recess to enable the Speaker to form his committees.

Mr. Benedict's motion was negatived, and, as amended, the resolution was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. HAWKINS proposed a correction of the Journal so as to state that the memorial presented by him yesterday was for the expulsion of Mr. Fields, and not to contest his seat.

Mr. FIELDS said the Journal should be the correct record of the proceedings of the House. When presented it was stated that the memorial was to contest the seat.

The CHAIR read the endorsement on the memorial, which was found to be—"Contest seat Thomas C. Fields."

Mr. FIELDS said he had no objection to having the endorsement read simply—"Memorial of the electors of the Nineteenth district, New York." This was agreed to.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill in relation to the examination of persons charged with crime before magistrates, providing that they shall be brought before a committing magistrate within twenty-four hours, and the examination shall not be adjourned for a longer time than three days and be concluded within thirty-one days; also in relation to indictments, providing that indictments shall be tried within two years, provided the parties reside in the State.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—A bill providing in part for the government of New York by removing from office certain persons. Ordered to be printed immediately.

By Mr. AITKEN—A bill to regulate the ferries between New York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. HAWKINS—A bill to confirm the orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in New York, and continuing the term of last September. Ordered to be printed immediately.

By Mr. D. B. HILL—For the abolition of the contract system in State Prisons.

Mr. I. D. BROWN offered a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting appropriations from the Treasury for the support of sectarian schools.

Mr. BENNETT moved that when the House adjourn on Thursday it adjourn to Monday next at seven P. M.

Mr. PRINCE moved to make it Tuesday at eleven A. M. Adopted.

The annual report of the Quarantine Commissioners was received.

The CHAIR announced the following committee on Privileges and Elections:—Messrs. Strahan, Twombly, Springsted, Marcy and Moseley.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

MAINE.

Opening of the Maine Legislature—Organization of Both Houses.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3, 1872.

The Maine Legislature opened its session to-day and organized as follows:—

Senate—President, Reuben Foster; Secretary, S. W. Lane.

House—Speaker, Frederick Robie; Clerk, S. J. Chadbourne.

Committees were appointed and routine business transacted. Both branches adjourned till to-morrow, when the Governor will be inaugurated.

At the republican legislative caucus, held in the Hall of Representatives this morning, the following nominations for State officers were made:—Secretary of State, George G. Stacy; Adjutant General, B. B. Murray; Attorney General, Thomas B. Reed. The last two were nominated for re-election by acclamation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Assembling of the Legislature—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Peabody.

BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled to-day. Horace H. Coolidge was elected President of the Senate, and John E. Sanford, of Taunton, Speaker of the House.

The vote for Speaker stood:—Sanford, 155; Coggswell, of Yarmouth, 30. John Morrissey was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Legislature completed its organization by re-electing William S. Robinson Clerk of the House and Mr. Gifford Clerk of the Senate.

The two legislative branches then marched in procession, as usual, to the Old South Church, under the escort of the cadets, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Geary's Message to the Legislature—The State Debt $29,000,000.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 3, 1872.

Governor Geary's Message to the Legislature represents the total debt at nearly twenty-nine millions. Deducting the sinking fund and cash in the treasury the balance unprovided for is $18,100,000. The amount paid off during the last five years averages $1,744,878 67 yearly. He makes a statement of the present condition of the claims against the general government, and the commissions deducted by Evans who collected the amounts paid; but says nothing relative to the suit now pending against Evans. He calls attention to the necessity of making vaccination compulsory; recommends additional legislation to prevent mining accidents; the removal of the quarantine from the present location and the establishment of a joint quarantine for Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. He alludes to the obnoxious doctrine of free trade, and makes a brief reference to national topics.

The Senate has not yet organized.

MARYLAND.

The Legislature Convened and Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Legislature of this State convened at noon today at Annapolis. Both Houses organized temporarily and immediately adjourned until to-morrow, preparatory to holding the caucus to-night for a nomination of presiding and other officers.

WISCONSIN.

Inauguration of State Officers—Off for Milwaukee.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 3, 1872.

The newly elected State officers were sworn into office at twelve o'clock on New Year's Day, in the Assembly Chamber, by Chief Justice Dixon, after which Governor Washburne was escorted to the Executive Office by Governor Fairchild, where he received the congratulations of a large number of gentlemen of both parties.

Governor Washburne, Governor Fairchild and other State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, with their ladies, left this morning for Milwaukee, to attend the reception of the Grand Duke.

LOUISIANA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Bolt of the Custom House Partisans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Legislature met yesterday, but there was no quorum in the Senate. The Custom House partisans purposely kept out of the way. It is said, and a number of them have gone off on a revenue cutter. The Sergeant-at-Arms pursued them, but unsuccessfully. [illegible] the House Speaker Carter (anti-Warmoth) received a vote of thanks by a handsome [illegible] the energy of his official acts.

This is regarded as a decided victory for the Custom House faction.

NEW YORK CITY.

A fire occurred yesterday at a quarter past three o'clock on the first floor of the four story brick building 60 Essex street. The damage done to stock was $300 and to the building $2,000. Insurance unknown.

Philip Beecher, a young man, was locked up yesterday by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, charged with throwing rubbish from the family circle of Wood's Museum on to the dresses of ladies in the parquette.

The investigation into the charges brought against Harbor Master Hart by merchants of this city was yesterday postponed by the Captain of the Port until ten o'clock A. M. to-day on application of the complainants' counsel.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning Patrick Casey, of Lennox, Mass., was found lying in Eighth avenue, between 111th and 112th streets, slightly injured about the head. He was removed to the West Side Hospital.

To-day being the anniversary of the death of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, first pastor of St. Stephen's church, Twenty-eighth street, a requiem mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated in the church at ten o'clock A. M.

Joel Schultz was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, charged with driving his milk wagon over a boy named George Hellineger, of 287 Avenue C, yesterday morning, inflicting internal injuries, from which he is still confined to the house.

Matthew Kloener and Joseph Reek, the parties who assaulted Victor Clemens on Saturday night last at 324 East Twenty-eighth street, were arrested yesterday morning by Officer Terwilliger, of the Twenty first precinct. The injured man is still confined in Bellevue Hospital and slowly recovering.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon John W. Dryden, captain of the schooner Virginia, now lying at the foot of West Tenth street, was walking along Hudson street, and when just opposite Perry street some unknown person struck him over the left eye with a sharp instrument, causing a severe wound.

The President of the League of the Daughters of Cuba, Signora A. Luesada de Embli, has addressed her resignation of office to the secretary and treasurer of the society, Signora C. Castillo. This retirement, we understand, is caused by motives of patriotism and to prevent a re-election, her term having expired.

There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Ninety-ninth street Reception Hospital, the body of an unknown man, aged thirty years; height, five feet nine inches; brown hair and goatee; had on black sack coat and vest, gray pants, white muslin shirt, brown checked undershirt and brogans. Body was placed on Morgue and photograph taken.

George Schuyler Burns, arrested Tuesday night charged, in company with an accomplice, with forcing a respectable married woman named Addie Kinney into an assignation house in West Thirty-seventh street, was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning and locked up in default of $1,500. Mrs. Kinney appeared in Court with a black eye, which, she states, was done by Burns.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to hold an inquest at 113 Chrystie street on the body of Conrad Schneider, a German, forty-eight years of age, who was found dead in his bed at seven o'clock in the morning. On Saturday last deceased had been drinking to excess, and while intoxicated it is supposed he fell on the pavement or down a flight of stairs and fractured his skull. Wooster Beach, M. D., will make a post-mortem examination.

Henry Frank, a German, thirty-nine years of age, yesterday, while driving a horse and wagon past the corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue, fell from the vehicle, and, striking on his head, received injuries which resulted in death shortly afterward at Bellevue Hospital, whither he was immediately conveyed for treatment. Deceased, who lived at 96 East Eighth street, has left a widow and five children. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

There was no fire at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in consequence of a lack of coal. The Magistrate, clerks, and reporters were compelled to sit in the court room with their overcoats on, shivering with cold. Several requisitions have been sent to the Department of Public Works asking them to supply the Court with coal, but so far the request has been unheeded. Justice Cox yesterday afternoon despatched Mr. Houghtalin, one of his clerks, to call on Mr. Van Nort and explain the necessity of the Court being supplied with fuel.

A solemn high requiem mass for the late Archbishop Hughes was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar General, yesterday morning. He was assisted by Father Kearney, master of ceremonies; deacon, Father McNamee, and sub-deacon, Father Kane. Among those on the altar were the Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Fathers McGinn, Mooney and eight other priests. Twenty acolytes were also present. In the centre isle was a large catafalque draped with black and white, on which rested the Bishop's mitre.

A mass meeting of the property owners and others interested in the use of the Fourth avenue by the railroad companies as at present will be held to-morrow night, at eight o'clock, at the East Side Association Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. The object of this meeting is to represent the sentiment of all the organizations that take part in the movement, and a general committee will be appointed to present a plan for "sinking and arching over the track from Forty-second street to the Harlem River" to Mr. Vanderbilt, to meet his promise to accept any one that was agreed upon.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Ambulance Accommodation.

A communication was yesterday received from the regents of the Long Island College Hospital tendering the use of the ambulances to the Board of Police Commissioners for the removal of victims of casualities throughout the city. Such an auxiliary in the cause of suffering humanity has long been needed in Brooklyn for the conveyance to the Hospital of persons who are injured.

Footpads at Work.

The latest case of daring highway robbery in Brooklyn is reported by the police of the Fourth precinct. The victim was Mr. Robert Edwards, a resident of Flushing avenue, near Hall street. He was on his way home through Park avenue at an early hour yesterday morning, when he was suddenly set upon in a dark point of the road by three young men, who knocked him down with a blow on the head, bound a handkerchief around his neck, effectually stifling his cries for help. The villains then robbed him of a gold watch and his wallet, which latter contained only $2.

Appointment of Receivers.

The Supreme Court has appointed Mr. John D. Cocks as receiver of the Atlantic Insurance Company. He makes the following report of the finances of said institution:—

Balance in hand and in bank	$13,000
Premiums received on fire risks	2,361
Premium on government bonds	1,310
Premium in gold	2
Interest on United States bonds	1,341
Interest on Elizabeth city bonds	700
Dividend American Exchange Bank	280
Temporary loan and interest	1,026
Total	$20,282

The assets of the company, in bank stock, government securities, state bonds, &c., are set down at $449,510 54. The "expenses of the receivership" are stated as follows:—

Retaining fee for counsel	$500
Office expenses and stationery	567
Clerical services	3,168
Internal revenue tax	377
Advertising	95
Agents' expenses	590
Agents' commissions and cancellations	1,329
Rent of offices	1,800
Total	$8,431

ANOTHER EXHAUSTIVE "RECEIVER."

Mr. Chauncey Bedell, receiver of the Manhattan Insurance Company, has also presented his report, in which are set down the following figures:—

Money received to December 31, 1871	$125,959
Cash assets in bonds, &c.	1,252,221
Cash on hand	117,712

The following are set down as the expenses of the receivership:—

Salaries	$3,[illegible]4
Rent of office	1,250
Counsel and attorney's fees	1,100
Stationery	292
Adjuster's fees	1,349
Advertising, postage, &c.	830
Total	$8,247

Both of these companies were rendered insolvent by the great Chicago fire. The report of the receiver, in each case, was ordered on file.

Fires in December.

There were thirty-four fires in this city during the month of December, upon which the losses and insurances were as follows:—On buildings, $48,0[illegible]; insurance, $158,800. Estimated loss on stock, $[illegible]; insurance, $54,100. Actual loss, $93,420. "The difference between the actual loss and the estimated loss is explained by the fact that all property owners at first estimate their loss at a higher figure than it really is." There were three deaths by fires, two of which were caused by kerosene oil lamp explosions, and one by a child's clothing catching fire from a range. Kerosene oil, under its various names, is as destructive as ever; for, although only two deaths have occurred, several persons have been severely injured through its agency.

The Law Library.

The following gentlemen of the Law Library Association of Kings county have been elected officers of said organization for the year 1872:—Trustees—General Philip S. Brooke, John P. Rolfe, Henry Hagner, ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, Henry C. Murphy, Jr., and David Barnett.

A Serious Financial Error Corrected.

A very grave mistake was made in the office of Comptroller Schroder yesterday. Fortunately the error was discovered by the lynx-eyed secretary of Mayor Powell, Mr. Albert H. Angell, and much trouble, if not loss, was saved the financial department. It appears that Mr. Bernard McCann, Treasurer of the Kings County Savings Institution, applied to the Comptroller for the payment of principal and interest due on assessment and drainage bonds, being a total of $111,000, even figures. One of the newly appointed clerks of the Comptroller's office drew up two warrants—one for the correct amount and another for $75,000. The latter sum represented the principal, and was, of course, that much more than was due the institution—the principal having been included in the warrant for $111,000, which appeared on its face as being drawn for interest only. When the warrants reached the Mayor's office the secretary, Mr. Angell, being familiar with such scrip, immediately detected the error, and, proceeding to the Comptroller's office, under the direction of Mayor Powell, had the $75,000 bond cancelled. It is but fair to presume that such mistakes will not occur again, Mr. Peter Green having subsequently been appointed City Clerk, a position in which he has had many years' experience.

A FAMILY FEUD.

A Police Drama in Three Acts, with a Happy Denouement—An Irish Way of Doing It.

William McQuillan, of 424 East Fifteenth street; William Carroll, of 419 East Fifteenth street, and Hugh McCauley, of 419 East Fifteenth street, are three brothers-in-law. On New Year's Day they followed the custom of the country and called on all their friends and relations and drank whiskey straight. About nine o'clock at night the three met at the house of William McQuillan. All of them were somewhat the worse for the wear and tear of the day, and were disposed to be quarrelsome. After drinking each other's health on the opening of the New Year Mr. McCauley made some jeering remark to Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Carroll resented it with something still more bitter. Then Mr. McQuillan at once sided with Mr. McCauley. Mr. Carroll, who is a large and powerful man, took his two jeering brothers-in-law by the backs of their heads and knocked their respective craniums together. He also blackened their eyes and left traces of his handiwork all over their beautiful countenances. Here the ladies interfered and separated the contestants.

Mr. McCauley ran down into the street and stood at the door, yelling like an infuriated wild beast:—"Come out! Come out, ye dirthy, low Corky; come out! Oi cud ate anny man iver kem from yer county!"

After a long and protracted yelling Mr. Hugh McCauley succeeded in placing himself in the hands of the police, and on Tuesday morning he was arraigned before Judge Scott on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In the afternoon his wife, an excited and virulent-looking female, came to plead for his release. It was immediately granted by His Honor, but Mrs. McCauley was not satisfied. "Be the eternal, o'ill have satisfaction out of that Billy Carroll," she said to her released husband as he was going out of the door.

"Go roight back there to the Joodge and shware yoer loife agin him, and o'ill 'gage you'll get William McQuillan to do the same."

Spurred on by the revengeful lady, McCauley and McQuillan (who was in Court) came forward and made a formal complaint of assault and battery against Carroll, and a warrant was accordingly issued and placed in the hands of Officer Anderson. Yesterday afternoon all the parties made their appearance, Carroll in charge of an officer.

They were respectively placed at three different sides of the outer room, and as they glared at each other like chained tigers an officer stood beside each man, as if expecting another emente at any instant. The conversation between the happy relatives commenced by Mr. Carroll saying to the two others:—

"What a pair of damned fools yer makin' of yerselves. Av ye wor bate, why don't yes take it loike min? Shure, we wor all droonk."

MCQUILLAN—We wor, Hughy, that's thrue; and ol don't loike to be too hard on a man.

MCCAULEY—Afther wot you've done are you willin' to pay for our two days' loss of work?

CARROLL—I am not, for I haven't it; I am out of work meself. If that's what you mane I'll sthand the prosecution first.

McCauley and McQuillan then had a private conference, and when the case was called the three brothers-in-law walked quietly up together. "McCauley against Carroll, McQuillan against Carroll," said the Judge.

MCQUILLAN—Oi withdraw the chaarge.

MCCAULEY—Oi withdraw the chaarge.

Then the immense Carroll took his two repentant brothers by the hands and nearly shook the arms off them. They left the Court, the urbane Sergeant Thompson remarking, "Well, that's Irish anyway."

INCREASE OF SMALLPOX.

General Sanitary Condition of the City—Meeting of the Board of Health—Vital Statistics.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following reports from the several bureaus were received and adopted:—

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report for the week ending December 30, 1871:—

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,316 inspections by the health inspectors, as follows, viz:—524 tenement houses, 35 private dwellings, 27 other dwellings, 4 manufactories and workshops, 7 stores and warehouses, 49 stables, 7 fat rendering establishments, 1 brewery, 63 slaughter houses, 1 tripe and sausage establishment, 25 sunken and vacant lots, 54 yards, courts and areas; 106 cellars and basements, 26 waste pipes and drains, 135 water closets, 12

STREETS, GUTTERS AND SIDEWALKS;

58 other nuisances, 3 dangerous stairways, 5 piggeries and 64 visits of contagious diseases. The number of reports received from the health inspectors was 290. During the week 36 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the health inspectors for investigation and report. The report shows that During the week the disinfecting corps have visited 65 premises where

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

were found and have disinfected and fumigated 63 houses, 85 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c.

Thirty-six cases of smallpox were removed to hospital and 3 bodies removed to the Morgue by the Ambulance corps. His report also shows that 82 sinks and cesspools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board, and 236 loads of soil removed from the city.

PERMITS HAVE BEEN GRANTED

to 41 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. The Vaccinating corps have visited 11,296 families and performed 4,857 vaccinations, of which 720 were primary and 4,137 secondary. There have also been 1,702 cattle inspected at the market yards.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending December 23 and 30, 1871.—

	Typhus.	Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Re-lapsing.	Mea-sles.	Diph-theria.	Small-pox.
December 23	1	13	65	0	108	5	56
December 30	1	15	62	0	10	12	61

The Register of Records reports as follows:—During the past three weeks there were registered 472 deaths, being an increase of 20 over the previous weeks and 21 less than for the corresponding weeks of 1870. Zymotic diseases produced 128 deaths, constitutional, 89, local, 202, developmental, 27, and violent causes, 16. The fatal cases of

SMALLPOX INCREASED

from 14 to 17, those of scarlatina from 14 to 25, and those of diptheria and croup together from 16 to 19. The mortality of measles decreased from 2 to 0, and that of whooping cough from 17 to 15.

TYPHUS FEVER

caused no deaths and typhoid 9, being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week. Eighteen deaths were due to diarrhoeal affections. The mortality of phthisis pulmonalis rose from 70 to 75, and that of the local respiratory complaints from 79 to 89.

Captain [illegible], of the Sanitary Company of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food:—Calves, 3, sheep, 12, hogs, 45, veal ("carcass"), 3, veal ("bob"), 12, fish, 13,150 pounds.

The attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for non-compliance of orders or violations of health laws or ordinances, 51, number of judgments obtained to pending actions, 6, number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 36, number of complaints to inspectors examined and form of order endorsed thereon, 142, number of such complaints examined and returned for additional examination and report, 17.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter houses of the city as being in good sanitary condition.

It appears from the reports of the police made to the Bureau of Street Cleaning that the streets have not been cleaned pursuant to the terms of the street cleaning contract.

SMALLPOX IN PATERSON, N. J.

The smallpox prevails quite extensively in the Second ward of Paterson, N. J., and begins to assume the dimensions of an epidemic. Seven cases have appeared altogether, three of which have already proved fatal. The public school in that part of the city has been closed in consequence.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A couple of months ago a man named Abbott, living at Paterson, was going home late in the evening in company with a little son about nine years of age. The father was drunk at the time, and losing his footing as he was walking along the back raceway, he fell into the rapid water and pulled his little boy in with him. Both were drowned. The body of the father was found the next day in the river, but the little boy was not found until yesterday noon when the body was recovered in the river, near the Broadway bridge, about half a mile below the point where the accident happened into the river. The body was taken home to his grief-stricken mother, who lives in Congress street.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Reform Movement in Richmond County.

Serious Charges Brought Against Judge Garrett and a Prominent Citizen—Grievous Taxation—The Board of Supervisors Involved—Arrest of a Reformer.

In Richmond county, Staten Island, there has been for the past few weeks a slight furore, occasioned by the declaration of a prominent citizen—Mr. John C. Thompson—that the taxpayers were being defrauded by the subtle manœuvrings of the hangers-on of the county officials, and that these officials were guilty of gross carelessness in their management of affairs. The charges brought forward by Mr. Thompson excited but little attention until a letter published by that gentlemen in the Richmond *Gazette* contained mention of Mr. Robert B. Minturn, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and well known in this city from his connection with shipping interests, who, it was asserted, had been guilty of malfeasance in office. This charge was supplemented by another one of greater proportions, inasmuch as it accused Judge Garrett of having been the recipient of bribes. It asserted that the Judge had been guilty of a dereliction of duty and had closed his eyes to unlawful transactions in consideration of taxes due by him, to the extent of $1,500, being remitted. As both accuser and accused have hitherto borne almost irreproachable characters the feeling on the part of their friends, and also on that of citizens at large, became intense. This was the condition yesterday, and when the meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called.

Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN felt it incumbent upon himself to cause the arrest of Mr. John C. Thompson and bring the facts in the case before a Court. This was done, and Mr. Thompson is now necessitated to prove the truth of his charges, if he can, as far as Mr. Minturn is concerned, and on the conclusion of that case he will be expected to respond to the charges against Judge Garrett.

This is the case as it stands; but the cause of the charges lies behind those thus far made public. It appears that Mr. Minturn, as a member of the Board of Supervisors, felt it to be the duty of the Board to refuse to longer recognize Mr. Thompson as the representative of the

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS.

Mr. Minturn's resolution, which was adopted by the Richmond County Board of Supervisors, was as follows:—

Resolved, That J. C. Thompson be no longer recognized as the representative of the Investigating Committee of Citizens, and that no further facilities be afforded him, and the clerk of this Board be instructed to communicate with said citizens and inform them that this Board will be happy to afford them every opportunity to continue their investigations as soon as they shall send hither a representative who will treat this Board and its members with decency and propriety.

After the adoption of the above resolution a meeting of taxpayers was called and convened at the County Court House, and Mr. Thompson made a statement of what had been done by the Supervisors. He was followed by Mr. Minturn, who moved that his action declining to recognize Mr. Thompson be endorsed by the meeting, and the motion was carried.

This did not tend to soothe the feelings of Mr. Thompson, and more offensive declarations followed, until the arrest now noted was deemed a necessity to the protection of the parties concerned.

In self-defence Mr. Thompson denies that in the communication written by him, and published as indicated, he meant to convey the idea that Mr. Minturn, in the course he had pursued in local affairs, had been actuated by mercenary motives, declaring that all he intended to convey was an impression that Mr. Minturn had allowed himself to be imposed upon by a set of men who have infested the town of Brighton and county of Richmond for years, and who have let no opportunity slip for preying upon the taxpayers of the county.

COUNTY EXPENSES—TAX LEVY, 1871,

include the following, thus making a total of $270,294.

To pay bonds due in February 1871	$52,000
To pay interest on county bonds	69,000
Appropriation for County Poorhouse	15,000
State tax	56,614
County expenses and county officers	27,791
Lunatics and deaf and dumb	783
Incidental expenses and contingencies	28,000
Police	43,670
Improvement Commission	3,000

The money the Treasurer received was $338,010.

Balance of loan, October 31, 1870	$2,503
Town of Castleton	96,150
Town of Middletown	66,0[illegible]
Town of Southfield	81,109
Town of Northfield	42,906
Town of Westfield	23,883
School Fund	16,153
Discount National Park Bank, 1871	14,305
Amount paid out by Treasurer	310,493
Balance in the Treasury	9,116

ITEMS IN THE SUM OF $302,6[illegible] PAID OUT.

Vouchers from county book	$19,656
State tax	46,[illegible]04
Judge's salary	3,000
District Attorney	750
Miscellaneous	2,089
Bond coupons redeemed	34,865
Bond coupons redeemed	2,146
Coupons paid	61,845

Here is the little bill:—

Bill No. 162. County of Richmond, to A. Winant Dr.

One-half per cent receiving $312,457	$1,562
One-half per cent disbursing $303,349	1,516
One-half per cent receiving school fund, $16,153	80
One-half per cent disbursing school fund, 16,153	80
Fees paying State tax	463
Office rent	200
Postage	65
Total	$3,969

This claim was passed, and a voucher issued for it immediately. Besides this $3,969, Mr. Winant was paid $2,000 for service on the Indicting Committee, and this little job of indicting has cost the county $16,000!

The excitement among the community is chiefly caused by the arrest of Mr. Thompson and the charges brought by that gentleman against Mr. Minturn, who, it is generally believed, has never been guilty of wilful malfeasance, though, no doubt, he is to be blamed for negligence. A great deal of recrimination has been indulged in, and this of itself is sufficient to induce persons to take a greater amount of interest in this affair than perhaps it deserves. Mr. Minturn, through his attorney, has notified the proprietor of the Richmond county *Gazette* that unless an ample apology is inserted in the columns of his paper for printing the letters which contain the charges of Mr. Thompson a suit for libel will be entered against him. The quarrel promises to be a very pretty one as the matter now stands.

GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting Yesterday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, President William R. Booth in the chair and William Neilson Secretary. The Executive Committee presented a form of the by-laws and charter of the Grocers' Board of Trade, to be presented to the Legislature, which they were authorized to draw up. After being read by the Secretary, it was discussed and unanimously adopted, and referred to the Executive Committee to take the necessary means to have it passed by the Legislature. The President stated that the Committee on Statistics had several interviews with the Custom House official, and arrangements would be made for the Board to have weekly statistics. A motion was presented and adopted, asking the Legislature to repeal within sixty days as to the action taken to lessen the duty on tea.

Mr. MCKENZIE read an interesting report of the Special Committee on Bonded Warehouses, which contained a large amount of valuable information concerning the payment of duties and the imports and exports of goods. It deemed the present system very oppressive and in contradistinction to the practice of all merchants in good standing.

A form of petition to Congress was laid upon the table for signatures, requesting the government to devise some better regulations for the payment of civil servants and to institute such other reforms as may be deemed necessary.

The meeting then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

Yesterday (Wednesday) was to have been a grand field day in the Circuit Court, Trenton, before His Honor Judge Nixon, between the two named companies, but in consequence of the sickness of the Judge a postponement took place until the 24th inst.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seek to compel the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company to stop work upon and enjoin them from erecting a bridge at the mouth of the Raritan River. The legal forces were in Trenton yesterday—Mr. J. W. Scudder and Theodore Cuyler for the Pennsylvania Company, and Chancellor Williamson, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen and Hon. Courtlandt Parker for the New York and Long Branch Company. The grand Central catches hold of law suits with vigor, and intends, apparently, to give no rest until it has placed New Jersey railroads at the mercy of Mr. Thomas Scott.

STRUCK ON THE HEAD.

Yesterday afternoon Margaret Dunham, aged forty, residing at 1[illegible]9 Mo[illegible] street, during an altercation with her husband, Joseph, was struck on the head with some blunt instrument and severely injured. He was arrested by an officer of the [illegible] precinct and taken to Court. The woman was attended by Dr. Waterman.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 4

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av and 23d st.—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—LES NOCES JEANNETTE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st. Performances afternoon and evening.—OUT OF THE FIRE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bouston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PEDESTIN—THE TWO POETS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st, corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

MRS F B CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MONTE CRISTO.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—FATE, OR, THE NEW YORK NEWSBOY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st, between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 128 Broadway.—SCENES IN THE RING, &c Matinee.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 4, 1872.

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6—Editorials: Leading Article, "Chaos Triumphant—The World at Odds and Ends—Trouble and Change Everywhere"—Amusement Announcements.
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8—The National Capital: Growth of the City of Washington; Its Systematic Public Improvements; Sketches of the Leading Citizens—Music and the Drama—A Mysterious Murder: How Men Are Made Away With in Brooklyn—Bishop vs. Priest—Literary Chit-Chat—New Publications Received—The Hunter's Point Bible Question—Thieves at Work—A Policeman Shot—Sad Drowning Case—Girls' Lodging House—Pneumatic Power for Quick Transit—The Burroughs Poisoning Case—Desperate Stabbing Affray—Williamsburg's Christmas Tragedy—A Prisoner Hangs Himself.
9—The Third Avenue Savings Bank: Depositors Rushing for Their Money—The Bowling Green Savings Bank—Charles Callender on Trial—The Custom House: First Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Insane Asylum for New Jersey—Newark's New Council—Highwaymen at Work—Fatal Accident—Death from Fracture of the Skull—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic and European Markets—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Rioting in Rochester: Great Excitement and Further Attempts to Lynch Howard; Planting Cannon in the Streets; the Negro Indicted for Outraging the Little Girl; Full Particulars of the Whole Affair—Another Outrage—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—The Courts: Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts; Criminal Cases in the United States Courts; The Case of the Cuban General Jordan; Alleged Assault with Intent to Kill; The Erie Railway Litigation; The Yorkville Police Justiceship Controversy; Discontinuation of Suits; Decisions—Delinquent Railroad Corporations—The Erie Rescue Movement—The Siamese Twins—A Dishonest Domestic—City Government—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

COMMUNISM AND INTERNATIONALISM IN EUROPE are both specially noticed in a HERALD telegram from Paris to-day.

THE FRENCH CABINET remains divided on the subject of free trade or protection. M. Casimir Pereire resigns his position in the Ministry as a free trader, according to our special telegram report from Paris.

PRINCE BISMARCK is not at all at ease on the subject of the relations between France and Germany. He does not approve of the government policy of President Thiers. This is made plain by a HERALD special telegram from Berlin which we publish to-day.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS writes that it is the determination of the President to use all the power which the constitution and laws have placed in his hands to suppress the Ku Klux, and that reports circulated to the contrary are unfounded. This is a cause of considerable rejoicing to the friends of law and order in the Southern States, according to the Washington *Chronicle*.

RADICAL BALANCING OF THE POLITICAL POLE IN PARIS.—M. Vautrain, candidate for a seat in the French Assembly, accepted a nomination from the radicals of one of the electoral districts of Paris. He became slightly "shaky" on the platform, however. He went for the republic, but "refused to place the republic above universal suffrage." His would-be constituents smelled a mighty large "mouse" in M. Vautrain's political "meal tub." They classed it as a tendency towards imperillist reaction under the guise of mental reservation. M. Vautrain was consequently given up. He sits, no doubt, on a very high fence, looking perhaps towards Chislehurst.

Chaos Triumphant—The World at Odds and Ends—Trouble and Change Everywhere.

It is written in Dante's immortal poem that when Virgil and the poet were passing through one of the spheres of hell they looked and saw a broad, dark lake, miry and forbidding. The surface was covered with bubbles, which rose and sank and kept an uneasy motion. When the poet asked his ghostly companion the cause of the strange unrest he was told that under the waters were imprisoned those oppressed by many griefs, and that their sighs, ever rising upward and seeking escape, made this strange commotion.

Something of this we see as, at the outset of the new year, we look at our beautiful metropolis. When the last year came there was no sight more peaceful and happy. The Mayor stood in his chamber, while thousands of his fellow citizens swarmed around, full of courtesy and congratulation. The silent, mysterious Peter Bismarck Sweeny slowly moved from point to point in inscrutable majesty, like some immortal charged with command of the thoughts and will of men, whose beck was the enchanter's rod of Prospero. The mighty Tweed reigned with the pomp of old Nebuchadnezzar, and surrounded his person and his family with Oriental and barbaric splendor. The imagination is carried away with ecstasy as it dwells upon the glories of the jewel-emblazoned chief. Oh, the memory of it! What diamonds threw their enticing rays over his noble face, radiant with the light of Golconda and Singapore! What hoops and bands of purest gold encircled his sacred form! What rolls of linen and purple and eider down enveloped his tender limbs and soothed him to happy dreams! Like Cæsar, he declined statues and monuments. When he went abroad upon the highways chariots did his bidding. When he went upon the sea it was in a yacht that rivalled the magnificence of the famous barge in which Antony sought Cleopatra. When he came to show his "love and affection" to his kin he gave millions as his guerdon. He waxed proud and fat and royal. But if Nebuchadnezzar reigned, so he fell, and went out into the fields to live on grass, even as the kine. And where is Tweed? The master of New York in 1871 is dodging the Sheriffs in 1872. The man whom all men feared is now of all men despised. His own Tammany casts him out, and the men whom he took out of the mud and endowed with millions are eager to remand him to jail. And so with the satellites of the king. In exile, in prison, in despair, hiding in the orange groves of Florida, in dismal isolation at some German watering place, or shivering on the confines of Canada—was there ever such a rout since the Master forced his way into the Temple and did His will upon the money changers? Why go to the play to see the transformation scene?

We pass from the ruins of this shattered Ring, wondering as we go when the next will be formed, and who will be the heads of it. Why here we have mediæval Venice over again! Yes, even as if it were the ghosts of the old Council of Ten. We have a mysterious power that seems to be immortal, omnipotent, omnipresent. Truly a Council of Ten! Secret, swift, implacable. The jury comes into court, the Judge receives a secret paper, he signs a secret document, the Sheriff steals away, and behold the prison doors clang harshly behind a citizen who an hour before was secure in his liberty and peace. Not only one Council of Ten, but two, with other councils behind them. Here is Judge Bedford's Grand Jury doing the work of reform. Here is the other, simply so many Tammany Ring crows sitting on a *bough*, waiting for the *carrion*. Here is the great Committee of Seventy (are there really seventy?), which seems to have a semi-monthly existence, going to sleep and waking up again only to fall asleep. The dear old Committee, what a fine show its members would make in some geological museum! Above the Committee—pauseless and intense and unappeasable as the Greek furies—we have O'Conor and Tilden—giants showing a giant's strength. Yea, more—for why should the little things escape attention?—we have following hard in the trail the crowd of jabbering Cheap Jacks with their notions for sale, in the shape of unread and unreadable newspapers, filling the air with their denunciations—one noted Jack from Islington or Bethnal Green leading all, claiming that he is the magician who conjured up these scenes and actors, and that Providence has failed to reward him by not calling him into society.

And if we have two Councils of Ten we have two Doges! There is the Doge Oakey Hall, who sits in stern and spectacled seclusion at our city palace of St. Mark's, his hand upon the municipal sword, surrounded by his trusty henchmen, Van Schaick, Cochrane, Hart and the remainder. Oakey, may the Muses do you honor for this one act of nerve for having had the genius to see and the courage to do, and may it be a lesson to you, and an incentive, and keep you from the Philistines and the snarers, and those who stand upon the corners. Yea, even the strange women who lie in wait for ingenuous Mayors and lead them into the shame and misery of Tammany. And there is the rival, Doge Tommy Coman—in his lodge, we suppose—with his dismal retainers standing around the stove, their diamonds in pawn, their raiment well worn, their beards of a painful green flush, as lacking dyes and chemicals, their ringlets uncurled and unanointed. Well, the Doge Tommy made a sorry mess of it. He meant to give us a tragedy, and we have a diverting comedy. Let somebody write the play "The Mayor of a Night," with Doge Tommy as the hero, and it will be well worth seeing.

And since we hear so much of it let us note, as another phase of this strange medley, the wrangle of the Cheap Jacks upon the question of society. As we have shown to our readers journalism in America is divided into two classes—the press, represented by the HERALD, and a number of Cheap Jacks—mainly from Islington and Bethnal Green—who sell papers for a living and attract customers by standing up in their carts and abusing each other. Whether this abuse is feigned or sincere, whether it is true or not that after the day's jabber is over they gather at the same tavern and drink and dine, we have no means of knowing. But they add to the chaos of the year by their proposed reformation of society. Well, society does need reformation, we admit; and we can well imagine how poor Jack must feel about it as he rides up the avenues and sees the splendor and decoration and comfort of the mighty city. "Why am I not of these?" he asks. "Am I not a moulder of public opinion? Am I not a great editor? Have I not printed a noble newspaper, mainly, it is true, out of Tammany advertisements? Did I not detest and denounce Murphy and hold Grant up to scorn? Didn't I print Jimmy O'Brien's vouchers and pay O'Rourke seven dollars for copying them? Haven't I told all about Grant's relations, and am I not really a benefactor of my race? Then why am I not in society? Why am I not asked to dine, to dance, to sit in the opera? I am an ornament to society. When I stand up in my cart and call the other Jacks scoundrels and liars and villains, don't the people gather around? Yes, even the policemen and the politicians cheer me. And yet society knows these things and don't seek me, nor will it permit my seeking it. So I will reform society by abusing it, and begin to-morrow morning, as soon as I open my cart." So we have had this Jack and other Jacks wrangling about society, and perhaps vexing some good people with their noise. Good people, do not be vexed. It is easy enough to call in the policeman and have Jack moved along; but that will be hardly necessary. To-morrow there will be a new attraction—a circus or a fair or a Kentucky Giant—and Jack will be in its van, forgetting society's wrongs in the new emotion.

What a play it is with which we begin this new year! Victor Hugo tells us of a play which his mountebanks acted, called "Chaos Conquered." This of ours is "Chaos Triumphant." How long shall it triumph? There is no end to it as yet; for while the elements are at war in New York Albany looms up with its Conkling-Fenton rows; Washington, with its wars of Grant and the office-seekers, and, over the seas, Germany and France rising in anger; England, with the lowering of the republican storms—over the world trouble and change. What will the end be? When chaos really triumphs we may look for the millennial days, and it would not surprise us to be told by the expounders of strange theologies that Satan was about to be bound for a thousand years, and that, knowing his time was at hand, he was giving the world trouble all around. If chaos will bring peace, then welcome chaos; but for the present we are at its mercy and must wait and hope.

Bergh and the Pigeon Shooters.

Mr. Bergh, the kind and tender hearted President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, evidently loves a little sensation. To show that he is no respecter of persons he has left for the time the hard-hearted Jehus who torture hack horses, and the butchers and marketmen, who make innocent calves bellow with anguish, and has gone for higher delinquents. The pigeon shooters—the gentlemen who practice upon the doves with their rifles for the purpose of attaining skill in shooting—have been followed and interrupted in their sport. This is something new under the sun, a genuine sensation, one which will prove highly gratifying to the butchers and hackmen. The great Bergh shows his indifference to rank, caste or wealth when the lower animals are concerned. In his zeal he invades the private property and private enjoyments of people to save birds from the pain shot inflicts. How precious animal life is to him! His enthusiasm in the cause of the dumb creation grows daily. The next thing *we shall hear, probably, is that* he forbids fish being caught by hooks, and oysters being opened till they are pronounced dead by competent authority. In fact, the use of the net may be deemed questionable unless the fish caught be carefully kept in water till the moment they are required to be sacrificed. It may be, indeed, that before long we shall be called upon to give up all flesh or fish food in the interests of the lower animals. We live in a wonderful, progressive age, and the great Bergh leads the way.

THE LEX TALIONIS OF PRUSSIA AGAINST FRENCH OUTRAGE.—The Prussian War Office authorities maintain a very threatening military attitude towards the people resident in the portions of the hostaged territory of France, where murders and murderous assaults are alleged to have been committed on German soldiers during the army occupation. It is said, indeed, that the Emperor William's officers will enforce the *lex talionis* of the war code against French prisoners, whether the individuals be guilty or not. An English authority states that this extreme resolve is being moderated in Berlin. It is to be hoped that this is true, despite the cases of Prussian accusation against the French which we report to-day, in illustration of our telegrams, special and otherwise, from the German capital.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The National Executive Committee of the republican party meets in Washington in about a fortnight to fix a day and select a place for holding the next National Convention. It will also, probably, have something to say about the proper persons to be sent as delegates; and here arises a question—What is going to be done about the suggestion of the Baltimore *American*, that no office-holders shall be admitted as delegates? Has Fulton burst his boiler in his experiment of working the machinery of politics by steam, or has he been overslaughed in his endeavors to make the "renomination of General Grant come as nearly as possible direct from the hands of the people?" In either case the proceedings of the Executive Committee will be of some public interest.

HOW WELL THE SOUTH might point to the recent unspeakably horrible tragedy at Rochester in extenuation of the severities of lynch law, or Ku Klux law, or any other law that avenged similar outrages in their comparatively unprotected communities. Rochester is the centre of the old abolition spirit, the home of the great apostle of the black man, Fred Douglass; but his teachings do not seem to have made much impression upon the "Dandy Jims" of his race like the miscreant Howard.

A SENSIBLE FRENCH PROJECT.—The plan of a regular steam ferry between the towns of Calais and Dover, as recommended by the committee of the National Assembly to which the plan was referred.

The Rochester Riots—Mob Violence and Militia Firing.

The terrible occurrences at Rochester—growing out of the outrage committed by a negro—has created a widespread feeling of horror at the results which are always likely to follow outbreaks of mob violence when the restraining power is vested in a military body untrained to patience and the command of temper necessary in dealing with the trying exigencies which may call for their armed ministration. The duty of the militia is protective, and the display of force by their presence is meant to overawe the would-be disturbers of the peace rather by moral power than actual counter violence. The resort to decisive measures should in any case emanate from the proper authorities and have a reasonable justification. The subject altogether is one of so delicate a nature, involving such serious consequences from intemperate action, and into which so many irritating causes enter on either side, that in face of such an emergency the greatest cool-headedness and firmness are necessary on the part of the commanding officers as well as a perfect discipline among the men.

On this subject there is one point which forces itself into painful prominence, and which, in its consideration, cannot be overlooked—namely, the provocation which rightly or wrongly calls forth the passion of the mob. We cannot illustrate this better than by the history of the deplorable events of Tuesday and yesterday at Rochester. There are some nameless crimes whose commission awakens the horror of every man or woman worthy of the name; crimes at whose depth of unnatural wickedness humanity stands aghast, no matter to what class or station the perpetrator may belong. But the aversion and horror which sicken the hearts of the most refined take form among the vulgar and unenlightend in maddened rage and thirst for a swift and bloody revenge. While we admit that this state of mind rapidly fermenting into murderous action throws rather a sinister light over our civilization, which is ever supposed to be able to protect itself against crime, we cannot help recognizing that the wildness of the passion of the populace has its roots in a sentiment of honest human nature. In the case before us another, and, though abstractly false, yet fearfully strong, element entered into what we have termed the provocation—namely, that the atrocious criminal had around him the curse of race. He is a negro. To say that this should have no weight in the case is futile; we are speaking of facts. With all our levelling and pulling down of legal inequalities to place the colored man on a level with white men, the fact remains which no supplement of civil rights can annihilate—the idea that he belongs to an inferior race. You cannot legislate away sentiment, or if you try it you will fail. A crime in one of such a scorned race appears more criminal and revolting than in one of any other, and it would be hard even for the most rational white man to deny to himself that such is the case.

On Saturday last the unnatural crime was committed upon the little girl Cecilia Ochs, outside Rochester, under the inhuman circumstances published. On Monday, from the description given by the girl, the police arrested Howard, the negro, in the town of Penfield. He was brought to Rochester and identified by the girl, who was suffering from the injuries she had received. The announcement of the arrest spread like wildfire, and an attempt was made to lynch the miserable prisoner on his way to the jail. The police only succeeded in bringing him safely to the prison by drawing their revolvers. The excitement increased the next day (Tuesday), and open threats were made that summary vengeance would be taken. The announcement that the poor little sufferer had died of her injuries, although not founded on facts, lent an exasperation to the public mind which the evening papers, reciting the conclusiveness of the evidence against the prisoner, raised to fever heat. It may not be out of place here to give credit to a belief which is lately taking hold of the popular mind, and which we state before attempting to explain—viz., that trials for capital crimes are becoming farces in which lawyers seek to gain a noisy prominence, and that the ends of justice are persistently defeated by mere quibbles. The hasty verdict of the populace in such a case as the present with regard to the guilt or innocence of an alleged criminal is merely their instinctive hatred of the crime concentrated on the accused, and, as such, biassed towards condemning him. The safeguards placed by law around a citizen on trial they regard as stumbling blocks and needless delays, and they look back to the days of "a short shrift and a long rope" with a fierce scorn of "modern improvements."

We have dwelt upon the growth and intensification of these exciting causes in this negro's regard to show that the authorities at Rochester must have known and felt the danger which was arising there. We are assured that they were conscious of their duty to protect the wretch in their keeping at all hazards; but it is not so certain that while feeling their responsibility as officials they recognized the full measure of their duty as men dealing with a mob of fellow citizens, maddened by an unusual, abhorrent crime. The police assembled at the jail and the militia were assembled under arms at the arsenal. As evening drew on about one hundred of the National Guard were marched to the prison. At eight o'clock the police charged on the crowd which had assembled and were uttering loud threats; they succeeded in dispersing it for the time being. An hour later found a mob of one thousand persons about the jail, some of them throwing stones at the soldiers. At this time the order was given, "Forward!" and a detachment of the militia advanced at the charge, evidently to clear the streets, which could easily have been done. Then while still advancing, some stones were thrown, and two companies fired a volley into the crowd, killing two men and wounding a man and a boy.

The moral of the whole story lies in this last act, and it suggests the very grave question, Are there no rules to be observed by military bodies, no precaution to be observed, no warning given before life is ruthlessly sacrificed in this way? It has almost always been considered due to humanity in civilized countries that blank cartridges should be first fired on a crowd before proceeding to fire bullets. Unfortunately in this case, annoying as the yelling and stone throwing may have been, it does not appear that there was any necessity for firing at all. It is undoubted that there should be some clear, simple rules laid down to guide the military in dealing with civil disturbances, outside of which it would be criminal to go; but they could only at best be such as would suggest themselves to any cool-brained officer who knew how to restrain as well as lead his men. Recent events have shown that our citizen soldiers, unused to being brought face to face with these abnormal occurrences, are apt to be too hasty in the use of their weapons. If the officers need coolness, the rank and file need a discipline of patience and self-restraint to which they are evidently strangers. We submit these things to those high in authority to see if there cannot be formulated some regulations whereby the soldier's inestimable virtue, self-control, may be enjoined, and some line drawn between firing as duty and rash, irresponsible slaughter.

At the latest accounts cannon had been planted around the jail, and all the reserved military force called out. The police made a charge on the rioters yesterday afternoon, dispersing them. The prisoner had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the necessity of removing him from the jail was avoided. Fortunately for the peace of the city the heavy rain of last night did much to preserve quietness by sending the mob home. These people must learn that they cannot take the law into their own hands, and they and the military must remember that we cannot afford to let the freedom of our institutions, gained and preserved at such cost, be frittered away before mob law or military intemperance. The corpses of the two respectable citizens killed on Tuesday night should be a lesson to both.

The Herald as a Medium of Practical Benevolence.

The reputation of the HERALD as the leading newspaper not only of the United States, but of the world, is already well established. It is conceded that no other journal equals it in enterprise. We have lately given several signal confirmations of the fact that we spare neither energy, vigilance nor expense in furnishing interesting and important information to our readers in both hemispheres. And we are pleased to see the numerous acknowledgments which come to us from all quarters that our efforts are appreciated. The HERALD is not simply an individual enterprise, but an important institution—an institution universal in its scope and influence. As the leading representative of the independent press it is coincident with human intelligence and modern progress.

One of the many ways in which the HERALD is useful to the public is as a medium of practical benevolence. People who desire to donate money to charitable and benevolent purposes frequently find it convenient to send their contributions through this office. The receipt of the same appears promptly acknowledged in the HERALD, and the funds are forwarded to the proper persons to be applied to the purposes intended. This is eminently satisfactory to those who contribute of their means to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow beings. As a consequence, whenever appeals for aid are made to the public we are daily in receipt of contributions for the objects for which such appeals are made. Sometimes as soon as the news of a calamity which suggests assistance is read in the HERALD persons whose hearts are touched by the intelligence pause not for formal appeals, but immediately remit to us material assistance for the sufferers. This shows the importance of the medium used and the confidence reposed in it.

Perhaps the most remarkable illustration of the point in question was furnished in consequence of the Chicago and Western forest fires. While the flames were still destroying private dwellings, public buildings and business establishments in the stricken city, and sweeping away the fruits of rural industry, the homes of thousands of sturdy settlers and the lives of hundreds of inhabitants in other Western States, contributions for the relief of the suffering survivors were sent to us from all sections of the country; and as the extent of the calamities and the needs of the sufferers became known the donations of the benevolent increased with commendable rapidity. From October 10 to December 11 of last year the NEW YORK HERALD relief funds alone amounted to nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars. The following figures show the aggregate of the donations and the disposition made of them:—

NEW YORK HERALD CHICAGO RELIEF FUND STATEMENT.

Dr.	
To donations from citizens October 10 to December 7	$21,557 74
New York Herald donation	900 00
Total	$22,457 74
Cr.	
By Mayor of Chicago	$22,375 00
C. W. Rouse, sufferer	50 00
Individual cases of distress	2 54
Clothing Cutters' Association, Chicago	23 20
Total	$22,457 74

NEW YORK HERALD FOREST FIRE FUND STATEMENT.

Dr.	
To donations from citizens October 16 to December 11	$4,499 00
Cr.	
By Mayor of Milwaukee	4,499 00

We have received the subjoined communication from Mayor Medill acknowledging the receipt of the funds forwarded for the relief of the sufferers in Chicago:—

CHICAGO, Dec 23, 1871.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ., EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request I hand you herewith the receipt of George M. Pullman, Treasurer Chicago Relief and Aid Society, for $22,375, of which $900 was donated by Miss Margie Mitchell for sufferers in the Humble profession. In our report of November 18 the sum of $21,600 was acknowledged to that date. $775 has been received since that report, which latter donation will appear in the society's next report of cash subscriptions. Very truly yours, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The Mayor of Milwaukee, in the following letter, acknowledges the receipt of the contributions forwarded for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin, and in their behalf conveys his thanks through the HERALD to the generous donors:—

MILWAUKEE, Dec 28, 1871

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ., EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—

SIR—I do myself pleasure to find a receipt from the Hon. Alex. Mitchell, Treasurer, for $4,499, being amount received from you as Treasurer of NEW YORK HERALD fund for the relief of sufferers by fire in Wisconsin and Michigan. Please to convey to the donors my sincere thanks for the liberal and generous donations in aid of the sufferers. I am, with respect, H. LUDINGTON, Mayor.

We are happy thus to have been the means of assisting our generous citizens in the exercise of their practical benevolence. And in the future, as in the past, on ordinary as well as extraordinary occasions, the HERALD institution is at the service of the public, to perform the duties of a universal aid society in giving succor and assistance to the poor and the unfortunate everywhere.

The State Legislature—The Commencement of the Business of Municipal Reform.

The war upon the Tammany city officials was commenced in the State Legislature yesterday. In the Senate a petition was presented from O'Donovan Rossa asking for the seat in that body claimed by William M. Tweed, together with two memorials from the district represented by Mr. Tweed, the one asking for the expulsion of the Boss from the Senate, and the other praying that the contested seat may be declared vacant and a new election ordered. The latter would no doubt be the most fair and proper method of settling the difficulty. No one will be disposed now to question the fact that the Boss is not a fit person to sit in the Senate of the State as a representative from the city of New York, and while a district must be held to have the right to choose its own representatives from whatever class or character of its citizens it may desire, there is enough evidence of illegal conduct in this election to warrant the Senate in declaring it void At the same time, and on the same principle, it will hardly be believed that the fair vote of the district would be in favor of O'Donovan Rossa, as its representative in the Senate of the State of New York, however willing a portion of the electors might be to confer upon that patriotic Irish refugee the duties of a delegate to a Fenian convention. Hence the best settlement of the matter would be to turn out Tweed and suffer the electors to hold another election to fill the vacancy.

It was the intention of Senator Benedict to have introduced yesterday a bill prepared by Comptroller Green to provide for carrying on the financial business of the city government for the ensuing four months, or until definite action shall have been taken by the Legislature on our proposed new city charter. According to our Albany correspondence the bill as originally prepared conferred very great powers upon the present Comptroller. It not only makes him the inheritor of all the money-raising and money-spending power conferred by the present charter on the famous Board of Apportionment, but it sought also to create in him a second temporary Board of Audit, with authority to settle all outstanding claims against the city at his own will. If he were a man so disposed there would be no difficulty under the proposed claims clause in the way of his paying out another six millions of the people's money in as many days. No person suspects that he would do any such thing, or that any of his official acts would be of a questionable character so far as the pecuniary interests of the city are involved; nevertheless, it is of very doubtful expediency to confer upon any single officer, however high his reputation for integrity may be, such extraordinary and unlimited powers. The republican Senators, it appears, are of this opinion, and they desired a modification of the bill in these provisions. The consequence is that its introduction has been delayed until to-day, when it will no doubt be pushed through under a suspension of the rules. The necessities of the case demand immediate action, and there should be no delay in its passage by the Legislature, even though all reference to the claims against the city should be stricken out.

In the Assembly the first raid upon the Tammany officials yet remaining in the municipal government of New York was commenced by the introduction of a bill to turn out of office Mayor Hall, City Chamberlain Bradley, Corporation Counsel O'Gorman and Corporation Attorney Thomas C. Fields, and to remove the latter also from the Public Parks Commission. This bill will no doubt be pushed through both houses without unnecessary delay, since whatever quarrels may arise over the subsequent division of the spoils, the republican majority will be united on the policy of stripping democrats of office, especially as they have no longer any solid arguments to offer in favor of their retention. Assemblyman Fields, as he sits in the House watching the gradual descent of the legislative guillotine, and meekly awaiting its final stroke, must recall with painful feelings the halcyon days when he and his Tammany friends were accustomed to lead the amiable opposition representatives, one by one, into a Delavan House parlor, and send them out again fully impressed with the virtues of the New York democracy and the patriotic duty of rewarding them with additional honors and increased power. Probably not a few republicans look back with no less regret upon those profitable hours, especially when they reflect upon the heavy bills which the modest Albany hotel keepers never forget to present to them at intervals during the session. But this is the age of Roman virtue and legislative purity. With an honest lawyer in the Speaker's chair, incorruptible members on the floor and not a dollar in the Tammany exchequer, a whirlwind of legislative retribution and reform will doubless sweep unobstructedly through the Assembly Chamber of the State.

The most important bill introduced yesterday, however, was one presented by Colonel Hawkins, to legalize the several extensions of time, made by Judge Bedford, of the November term of the Court of General Sessions and of the term of the Grand Jury then empanelled, and to legalize all the acts of the Grand Jury done at any of its meetings, notwithstanding the coexistence of any other Grand Jury. This bill, when passed into a law, will settle the question of the legality of the indictments already found by the General Sessions Grand Jury and of the power of Judge Bedford to extend the November term. Very few persons and no competent legal authorities have doubted the right of Judge Bedford to extend the term; but the present bill will prevent any appeal on this point, and will thus avoid the delays otherwise likely to occur before the indictments for the city frauds can be brought to trial. It also seeks to legalize the indictments found by the General Sessions Grand Jury during the sitting of the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer, but this, we are inclined to believe, is of questionable constitutionality The indictments in question were found while the state pro-

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hibiting them was in force, and it is doubtful whether an *ex post facto* law, although repealing that statute, would legalize them. This is, however, not so material, in view of the fact that Judge Bedford's Grand Jury have declared their determination to remain in session until after the adjournment of the Oyer and Terminer, and then to complete their indictments in a manner about the legality of which there can be no doubt. The prompt introduction of such a bill into the Legislature, at all events, shows the importance attached to the proceedings of the Sessions Grand Jury, upon whom now has fallen the power and authority of the Committee of Seventy, and to whom the citizens alone look for the practical clearing up of all the muddle of the city fraud cases that have been so completely befogged and botched by the political reformers.

See-saw Legislation.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature to rescind the revocation of the resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. So far as this State is concerned our legislators need not have given themselves much trouble about the matter, for the amendment was ratified by the required number of States, without including New York. Nevertheless in 1870 the then republican Legislature duly ratified the amendment; but in 1871 the then democratic Legislature rescinded the ratification; and now, in 1872, the republicans, restored to power, propose to revoke the revocation and place New York where she originally stood in declaring herself in favor of the amendment. It may be all very well for the different political parties to endeavor to stand on the record in a position they conceive to be right; but cannot something be done to prevent this sort of see-saw legislation which enables a State one year to ratify an article of the federal constitution, the next year to revoke that ratification, and the third year to revoke the revocation of that ratification? Suppose the democrats come into power next year? Then we may have a resolution to revoke the revocation of the resolution revocating the ratification. The following year the republicans again turn up, and then there must be an effort to revoke the revocation of the revocation of the resolution revocating the ratification, and so on until the mind becomes bewildered in the iteration. It might be so arranged that whenever a State shall once ratify an amendment to the federal constitution that act shall be binding for a certain number of years, or until some signal and paramount public necessity shall demand its revocation. This does not certainly appear to be the case in regard to the fifteenth amendment. Give us as little of this see-saw legislation as possible, gentlemen at Albany.

M. Gambetta Between Two Fires.

M. Gambetta paid a visit to Marseilles on the 2d inst. He enjoyed a very pleasing reception personally. Politically, he was made to experience the great fact that France is just now passing through the test crucible of a mighty change, and that ancient rules of action, old time ideas, and the sentences of an almost forgotten style of oratory have been obliterated and dissipated in the heat of the mighty furnace which keeps it aglow—the popular voice of the nation. Tumult ensued during the civic surge which was attempted in an effort to surround the leader. The troops of the republic charged the crowd. They dispersed it as a "mob." Policemen entered the hotel and restrained Gambetta of his liberty to leave the building, on the ground that his appearance in the street would produce "further disturbances." After this M. Gambetta preached peace, popular acquiescence to the *dicta* of an armed force, and the abandonment of the idea of collecting in bands in the streets. The city was quiet yesterday. Gambetta remained in his room, invalided, it was said, by illness. The government of the French republic has undertaken to define a line between political licentiousness and true liberty. It is a hazardous experiment for the executive operators, but absolutely necessary for accomplishment. Powerful governments have been aware of the fact since the moment when the "insolent pipemen" of England puffed their tobacco smoke in the face of the unfortunate Charles the First on his way to trial and execution.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON HIS TRAVELS.—The English papers announce that Sir Charles Dilke has left England, owing to the manner in which he was persecuted there. It is the old story over again of the non-appreciation of a prophet in his own country. The Baronet crossed over to France; but in the latter country the citizen Baronet, republic as it is, was subjected to the espionage of the police spies. Sir Charles no sooner left Old Albion for France than the fact was telegraphed, and on his arrival at Calais he was recognized by his passport, and from that moment was watched by the police. He may discover before long, if he has not done so ere this, that there is greater freedom in monarchical England than in republican France.

THE O'HARA-STACK SCANDAL, at Williamsport, Pa., promises to supply unlimited matter for theological mongers and busybodies. The Bishop yesterday appeared by counsel before Judge Gamble to show cause why Father Stack should not be restored to the Church of the Annunciation. He denied the jurisdiction of the Court, declared his intention to appeal to the Supreme Court, and alleged that the priest was privy to the change made. Father Stack, on the other hand, filed an affidavit showing that the locks and bolts of the doors of his church had been removed and others substituted, so that he was shut out; that another priest had been illegally appointed, and that he was unlawfully interfered with by the Bishop and his friends. According to our report he denies the allegations of the Bishop that he was a party to the removal.

THE WASHINGTON *Republican* thinks that "pine-top whiskey" had something to do with the nomination of General Hancock by the North Carolina paper. The "lamented Lincoln" had a habit of saying that his best fighting generals were rather partial to their grog. If the bold *Carolinian* were whiskey-straight on New Year's Day he must have kept the spree up, for the issue of the 2d is stronger for "Pennsylvania's favorite son" than that of the day previous.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

Free Trade as a Cabinet Question and Ministerial Modifications.

The International Movement and Communism.

Rossel's Encouragement to the Timid Democracy.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the French capital.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1872.

M. Casimir Périer, resigns his position in the French Ministry, for the reason that he is a free trader.

INTERNATIONALISM AND COMMUNISM.

The arms which were taken by the Prussians from the French and subsequently sold to the Belgians have been purchased in Belgium by the agents of the International Society, acting secretly and without revealing their commission.

Communist papers which have been just unearthed from their places of concealment go to show that the Communists were anxious to submit to the government authorities during the later days of the month of April, but that they were prevented from doing so by Rossel.

M. Casimir Perier's Appointment, and Why.

M. Casimir Perier was appointed to the Ministry of the Interior of France on the 14th of October, 1871. His public position, his policy and personal talent were stated in the following letter, from an English source, dated in the French capital the evening of the same day. The writer said:—

M. Casimir Perier's appointment to the Ministry of the Interior is gazetted. He is a man of great personal value, and must strengthen M. Thiers' Cabinet, if it is to be parliamentary. Although M. Casimir Perier is a reputed Orleanist I see nothing in his nomination inconsistent with the theory that M. Thiers, while deferentially awaiting the verdict of the country whenever it can be fairly taken, hopes to consolidate a republic. Paradoxical as it may appear to those who do not know France, it would be impossible for M. Thiers to govern the republic with republican ministers. There can be no doubt that the sympathies of the majority of men of mark in France are hostile to a republic. But, it being given that M. Thiers is convinced of the necessity of establishing a permanent republican government, because no monarchy among the various candidates could prevail without civil war, it is admissible to suppose that monarchists who join him do so as converts to the republican principle, born of necessity, and not as politicians taking office to further their own former opinions. I quite believe that M. Casimir Perier belongs to this category. He is a parliamentary speaker of no ordinary ability. As a pamphleteer whose writings greatly damaged the empire he stands high. In finance he is a great authority. He was a declared partisan of an income tax against the financial system of M. Pouyer-Quertier. One can, therefore, hardly doubt that M. Thiers, who is the most supple of politicians, will recall the oath which I heard him take before the Assembly at Versailles that "he would never consent to an income tax." The already recognized failure of increased taxes upon articles of consumption to produce a larger income must drive M. Thiers to the only system which can produce the five milliards to be paid to Germany.

M. Gambetta's Position in Marseilles in Presence of the Forces; Military and Moral.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1872.

Despatches from Marseilles report that the presence of M. Gambetta in that city was the cause of much agitation and some disorder.

His hotel was surrounded yesterday by throngs of friends, who endeavored to call him out.

At one time the assemblage became so numerous and turbulent that the troops were ordered to the scene, and the chasseurs charged upon and dispersed the mob.

M. Gambetta was not allowed by the police to leave the hotel for fear that his appearance would lead to further disturbances. He advises his friends "not to persist in collecting in large bodies in the streets or attempt resistance to the authorities." He tells them "they have a right to hold meetings, but they should withdraw in the presence of armed force, and not provoke a collision."

There has been no revival of the agitation to-day.

M. Gambetta remains at his hotel, and it is given out that he is confined to his room by illness.

A Radical on the "Fence" with the "Mental Reservation" Balance.

PARIS, Jan. 3, 1872.

M. Vautrain has written a letter accepting a nomination to the Assembly from the radical party in Paris.

While he declares his belief that the republic alone can save France he refuses "to place the republic above universal suffrage."

This reservation has given offence to some of the journals which first proposed his candidacy. They reproach him for the stand he has taken, and withdraw their support.

Steam Ferry Communication with England.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 3, 1872.

The commission of the Assembly to whom the subject was referred has made a report approving the project of a steam ferry across the Straits of Dover, between the towns of Dover and Calais.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus in Council on Legislative Routine and Colonial Rule.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 3, 1872.

A special meeting of the Ministerial Council was held yesterday, the King presiding in person.

The questions of reopening the sessions of the Cortes and of appointing a new Captain General of Cuba were under consideration.

It is understood that a decision was arrived at on the latter point, and that the name of the appointee will be announced to-morrow.

AUSTRIA.

American Antiquities as Recorded in the National Archives.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 3, 1872.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day says the speeches upon American antiquities at the Thanksgiving dinner given by the Hon. John Jay are a topic of discussion in the leading European journals, and expresses the hope that the United States government will aid in solving the problems which have been recently developed by discoveries in the archives of Austria.

ROUMANIA.

Legislation on the Principalities—Railroad Obligations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Roumanian Chamber have adopted the convention providing for the settlement of the railway obligations of the Danubian Principalities.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

Bismarck's Official Exposition of the Relations to the Republic.

DISTRUST OF THIERS' INTENTIONS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Germany:—

BERLIN, Jan. 3, 1872.

Copies of Prince Bismarck's threatening circular memorial to France, on the subjects of the French outrages committed against Prussian soldiers and the payment of the war indemnity, have been forwarded to all the German Ministers and agents serving in foreign countries.

It is supposed that the contents of the Prussian State paper indicate the existence of distrust in Bismarck's mind as to the intentions of President Thiers' government.

GERMANY.

Military Retaliation for French Outrages in the Hostaged Territory.

Martial Law, Arrests and Danger of the Prisoners.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY INDICTMENT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 3, 1872.

The orders recently issued from Berlin for the arrest and detention of French citizens as hostages in places where outrages are perpetrated on German soldiers have been rigorously executed.

About a hundred prisoners taken in accordance with these orders are now in the hands of the Germans.

Warning is given of summary proceedings in all cases of murder or assassination. Unless the actual offenders are surrendered by the French authorities before the 23d of the present month the hostages held for them will be put on trial for their acts before a court martial.

Some Few of the Counts in the Prussian Military Indictment.

The extreme military action of the German authorities in holding French prisoners liable to punishment for the acts of Frenchmen—whether the prisoners be the guilty parties or not—against soldiers of the Prussian army of occupation in France, is so exceedingly severe, and so little in accordance with the spirit of the present age, particularly after the announcement of a peace, that it requires some explanation. The Prussians attempt to justify their course by reference to the records of the War Office in Berlin, on which are inscribed the following cases of French outrage supplied by their officers serving in the hostaged territory of the republic. The statements which we append in brief are given *in extenso* in Berlin, as follows:—

A working gardener called Louis Bertin has appeared before the assize court of Melun. This individual, in the month of August last—long after the war had ceased—attempted, according to his own confession, to assassinate the Prussian under-officer Kraft. The latter, who lodged in the house of Bertin's master, was seated under a tree reading. Bertin believing, as he relates, that Kraft was asleep, noiselessly approached him, and from behind struck him several violent blows on the head with a hoe. Kraft tried to parry the blows with his hands, till his right hand was completely cut to pieces. The assassin, being persuaded that he had killed the Prussian, hid himself in a sewer and finally escaped to Paris. Kraft has recovered from his wounds, but remains mutilated. The Prussian military authorities demanded the extradition of the malefactor; this the Parisian authorities refused, but gave a formal promise that the would-be murderer should not escape punishment. Bertin himself does not deny the aggravating circumstances of his crime. When the President asked him if he had any reason for personally hating the under officer Kraft, he replied:—"None. I had a great hatred to the Prussians; when I saw Kraft near me this hatred was aroused, and I determined to kill him." The public prosecutor did all he could to obtain from the jury a verdict of guilty. The defendant's counsel, Charles Lachaud, demanded the acquittal of his client, "whose blind patriotism," he said, "had made him incapable of discerning the moment in which the Prussian had ceased to be an enemy;" hence, he contended, "Bertin could not be considered as a criminal." The jury withdrew to deliberate, but returned in less than five minutes to announce a verdict of "not guilty" on all the counts, and Bertin was immediately set at liberty amid the applause of the audience.

The same jury found an unfortunate man guilty, without extenuating circumstances, "of intelligence with the enemy," for having, as was alleged, informed the Prussians that the Maire of his village had a stock of oats, and he was accordingly condemned to transportation for life.

On November 17, 1871, a Bavarian soldier, Joseph Kern, appeared before a military tribunal at Landau, on the charge of having assassinated a French architect, called Desmuyck, on the 4th of August, at Nozent, France, where he was on duty. Having been found guilty, Joseph Kern was condemned to death.

November 24 a metal gilder (Thonnelet, twenty-eight years of age) appeared before the Assize Court of the Seine Department (President M. le Conseiller Thevenin) in Paris. The prisoner was accused of having murdered a Saxon soldier, on 5th September, in the vicinity of Fort Rosny. Thonnelet was accused *du meurtre avec préméditation sur la personne du soldat saxon Demuller*. The two companions of the prisoner testified that he had threatened the whole day "to stab the first Prussian he should meet." M. Lachaud defended and justified him. The summing up of the President was entirely in favor of the accused. He touched very lightly on the evidence against Thonnelet. At twenty minutes past four o'clock the jury retired to the chamber of deliberations, and at twenty-four minutes after four the bell announced that they had agreed on the verdict. The foreman declared that the verdict was "not guilty" and the President ordered the immediate discharge of Thonnelet. A tumultuous burst of applause forthwith resounded through the Court, with cries of "*Vive la Justice! Vive la France!*"

The Cologne *Gazette*, speaking of the result of one of the trials, said:—

This occurred about twenty-four hours after M. Thiers had intimated on the Chinese Embassy, in a solemn audience, "the duty of a government to uphold a strict administration of justice." And yet the Chinese had previously announced that the murderers of Tientsin had not escaped punishment on the ground of patriotism or religious fanaticism; [illegible] had been condemned [illegible] consequently [illegible] nothing to learn from France or French jurisprudence.

The German Resolve Said to Be Moderating.

LONDON, Jan. 3—Evening.

In apparent contradiction to the statement already telegraphed that the German authorities have ordered the trial of hostages in France, a special despatch to the London *Standard* of this evening says the Germans have evidently changed their intention, and that the questions arising from the assassination of Bavarian soldiers in France will be settled without resort to rigorous measures.

GREECE.

Fatal Commercial Disasters in the Black Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1872.

A despatch from Constantinople announces that four Greek brigs have been wrecked in the Black Sea and that all on board perished.

ENGLAND.

German Opinion of the American Policy in the Franco-Prussian War—New Year's Operations on the Stock Exchange—Sir Charles Dilke's Democracy—Press Comment on the Catacazy Case—The Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1872.

The German residents in this city are signing a petition to Prince Bismarck, urging him to demand of the United States apology and indemnity for supplies furnished by American citizens to the French Government of National Defence during the late war with Germany.

HEAVY BUSINESS ON 'CHANGE.

The city morning journals remark that the business transacted in the Stock Exchange yesterday "exceeded in amount that of any day within the last forty-six years."

THE DILKE DEMOCRACY.

The supporters of Sir Charles Dilke are preparing a grand demonstration in his honor, which is to take place before the assembling of Parliament.

COMMENT ON CATACAZY'S CASE.

The London *Times*, after reviewing the circumstances which led to the recall of Mr. Catacazy from Washington, comes to the conclusion that "the Minister served his government zealously but not judiciously."

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Four thousand six hundred and forty bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day from two vessels.

IRELAND.

Fatal Disaster by the Falling of a Crowded Floor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3, 1872.

The floor of the Petit Sessions Court room, at Kiltyclogher, in the county of Leitrim, gave way while a trial was in progress before the magistrate.

The room was crowded at the time, and 300 persons were precipitated a distance of thirty or forty feet.

The number of those killed is unknown. Some thirty are badly injured, most of them fatally.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Municipal Congratulations to the Queen on His Recovery.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1872.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor.

The Town Council to-day presented her an address congratulating the Queen upon the convalescence of the Prince of Wales, and praying that he "may be speedily restored to full health."

MEXICO.

Threatened Attack by the Revolutionists on Matamoros—Preparations of Defence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Mex., Jan. 3,
Via NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1871.

Troops have been placed in the fortifications around this place to repair and strengthen the works in anticipation of an attack by the revolutionists. It is reported that a strong force of insurgents from the interior of the State are advancing to take this place.

General Cortina, commanding the government forces at Camargo, has received ammunition to repulse the threatened attack of the rebels, who are at Mier, thirty miles distant from that place.

CUBA.

Removal of General Crespo—His Successor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 3, 1872.

Segundo Cabo (Deputy Captain General) Crespo, who was in command in Havana when the massacre of the students took place, has been removed, and returns to Spain on the 15th inst.

General Ferres Moro, a native of Santiago de Cuba, is his temporary successor.

THE TRIPLE MURDER.

The Victims Three Inmates of a Bagnio at Windsor Locks—Horrible Details of the Tragedy—Arrest of Suspected Persons—Three Hundred Dollars Reward for the Apprehension of the Murderers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3, 1872.

The triple murder at Windsor Locks on Tuesday, briefly reported by telegraph last night, proves to have been a most horrible affair. The victims were Timothy Billings and his wife, who were keepers of a notorious brothel, about two miles from the village, and Julia Hays, alias Gowdy, a young woman and inmate of the house. The house has had a bad reputation for years. An inmate of it committed suicide a few months ago, and a man who visited there was found dead from the effects of drugs. Billings and his wife were arrested, but nothing could be found against them.

Two pack pedlers first discovered that there had been a tragedy there and told a workman in the fields, who went to the house at four P. M., saw the bodies and was so confused or horror-stricken that he did not inform the authorities of the village until evening. On visiting the house the bodies of Billings and the two women were found covered with ghastly wounds from the butt of a gun. An attempt had been made to fire the house. The pedlers say they saw two men going from the house across the fields as they approached. The pedlers were arrested, but were not held.

A young man named George Granger, of Suffield, has been arrested on suspicion. He was absent from home for a couple of days preceding the murder, and is known to have visited the house. This morning he borrowed a suit of clothes of another person, and left his home. He was one of a party of three men who were carried to the house Monday and were left there. Several others have been arrested on suspicion, but discharged. Edward Loomis and Charles Day, of Windsor Locks, the latter a butcher, are also under arrest. The country is being scoured to find those who went to the house with Granger.

Three hundred dollars reward for the arrest of the murderers is offered by the town authorities. The men seen going from the house are described as wearing rubber boots, and one having a butcher's blouse and the other a light overcoat.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen since Tuesday night throughout the Atlantic States, and is probably now lowest in New England. Northeasterly winds with rain have prevailed from Virginia to Michigan, and thence northeastward. The wind is now veering to northwest with rising barometer in Ohio. An area of high barometer with clear weather has extended southeastward into Missouri and Alabama. An area of low barometer with rain has apparently passed eastward over Oregon, and snow is now reported from Idaho and Montana. The rivers have [illegible] at Cincinnati and fallen at Pittsburg and Memphis.

Probabilities.

Cloudy weather will probably continue on Thursday in the Middle and Eastern States, clearing by Thursday night from New York southward, partly cloudy and clear weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, rising barometer and pleasant weather from the Ohio Valley to Lake Michigan, an area of low barometer develop in Iowa. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Splendid Banquet in Milwaukee in His Honor.

Sparkling Speeches and Elegant Compliments—What the Russians Have Learned in America—A Grand Ball Last Night.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Grand Duke and his friends had a very lively and agreeable time of it at the Milwaukee banquet last evening. Both guests and hosts lingered long over the viands and wines of the table; but the feast of reason and flow of soul, as it is sometimes termed, was a great deal more prolonged. The speeches, however, were all short, but there were a great many of them. Some were full of eloquence, a few sparkled with wit, occasionally there was a labored and studied effort, but not among the whole lot was there one of those dull, heavy and uninteresting orators usually found at American banquets. The presence of

THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST

inspired every man, and the various remarks of the evening were in commendable keeping with the hearty demonstration of the people when the Duke passed from the railway station to his hotel. Senator Carpenter was among the first called upon to set the feast in motion. The sentiment which brought him out was "The President of the United States," and after he had paid a handsome tribute to that well-known official, the honorable gentleman said a great many good words for the distinguished guest of the evening. His social journey through the country, he hoped, was an indication of the continued good feeling existing on the part of Russia. They met their guest simply as a man, not as an official representative of the Russian government, but as the son of the executive and head of a great nation, which felt and showed us warm sympathy in the greatest of our national trials. In this strain the Senator was powerfully eloquent. The touching

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS

he said, may become a deeply cherished and hereditary principle, and two great nations, like America and Russia, may walk hand in hand through the brilliant career before them, and the blessing and brotherhood of peace reach countless generations.

Alexis was visibly touched by the tender words of Senator Carpenter. A few strains from the band intervened, however, and gave the imperial guest an opportunity to prepare for the response to the sentiment in honor of himself, which was substantially to the effect that the son of his father was welcome to Milwaukee. Alexis responded in a clear and ringing voice and said:—

SPEECH OF THE GRAND DUKE.

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have drunk my health. Like many travellers in your country I have been greatly impressed with the intelligence of the people. The further I go the more I see to deepen this impression. I hope the prosperity of Milwaukee may be as lasting as her growth was quick. I propose the prosperity of Milwaukee.

When the Duke resumed his seat there was the most intense and prolonged enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer went up, and it seemed as if the very roof of the Plankinton would tumble down with the echo.

ADMIRAL POSSIET'S SPEECH.

Admiral Possiet, in responding for the Russian navy, made one of the briefest and most telling speeches of the evening:—

I have, he said, during my naval career had many opportunities for meeting American men-of-war all over the world. I have never failed to find them men-of-war in every sense of the word and sailors who would do credit to any flag. During this visit I have seen your great rivers and extended lines of railroads, and since I have seen the extent of your lakes I am convinced that, no matter how small the navy of the United States may be she will always be strong on the sea. I beg to propose the "Navy of the United States" and to join with it "The prosperity of the merchant fleets on her internal high seas."

Consul General Bodisco was called out by the president of the evening, much against his will, but he finally responded:—

"I am not down on the programme," he said, "but having listened to the speeches in favor of Russia, and the applause with which they have been received, I think it my duty as a Russian officer to say a few words. Although Russia has parted with her last foot of soil in this country you have still a Russian American among you. I have lived in this country for some years. I have been in California by way of the Isthmus, but now I am in the West for the first time. The saying is true—'Westward the star of empire takes its way.' I have found it so.

RUSSIA LOOKING EAST.

In Russia it is Eastward that the star of empire takes its way, and the two nations will soon shake hands across Behring Strait. I am unprepared with a toast, but will offer the goodly company here assembled 'His Excellency, William F. Machin.'"

The Imperial Counsellor was also brought out. He came to time as follows:—

We have heard a great deal of the sympathy between Russia and America. That this feeling does exist His Imperial Highness has had proofs in every town he has visited since he set his foot on American soil, and nowhere has this been more strongly manifested than at Milwaukee. We have also heard something of the similarity between the two nations, that in some respects they do resemble each other. I am willing to admit, though, that in many points it must be confessed they are totally dissimilar. America, for instance, is a nation of orators, which Russia is not; but we may hope that the liberal institutions which have been introduced by His Majesty the Emperor Alexander will lead to the practice of oratory in Russia; and I trust that the

"LESSONS WE HAVE LEARNED IN AMERICA"

will not be entirely thrown away upon us. But as we have not yet learned how to speak we are obliged to throw ourselves upon your indulgence. Judging from what I have seen and from what I have heard this evening I think I may conclude that the company here present represents the intelligence of the State of Wisconsin and of the city of Milwaukee.

The other speakers of the midnight festival were numerous. Among them were Governor Washburn, Mayor Ludington, ex-Governor Fairchild, ex-Senator Doolittle and many others, all of whom were literally inspired with eloquence. To-day the ducal party has done the city. A drive was had through the principal streets and brief stops made at one of the largest grain elevators in the city, and also at the National Soldiers' Home. The visit to the latter place was very entertaining. The guest was shown through the various apartments by the officer in charge, and, after a tour of the institution, the veterans, some six hundred in number, indulged in a series of army and other popular songs much to the gratification of Alexis and others of the party.

GRAND BALL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE.

This evening the Duke is present at a grand ball given in his honor in the spacious dining hall of the Newhall House. The assemblage is a most brilliant one, and is made up of the choicest morsels of Wisconsin society. His Imperial Highness was in the first dance, with Miss Washburn, daughter of Governor Washburn, for a partner, and the next time he appeared upon the floor it was with Mrs. Fairchild, wife of the ex-Governor. The festivities will be continued until a late hour before they terminate. Probably a goodly number of the Milwaukee belles will be honored with an imperial partner.

FIRE IN BARCLAY STREET.

A Woman Arrested for Arson.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the building 51 Barclay street. Officer Coffey, of the Third precinct, upon visiting the building, found Harriet Wilson, aged twenty-five, a resident of the building, nearly insensible, having been suffocated from smoke. She was removed to the Centre Street Hospital and is attended by Dr. [illegible], who succeeded in resuscitating her. The fire broke out in the basement and first floor, occupied by J. R. [illegible] as a crockery store, and damaged about [illegible] by water. A short time since fire was discovered in the same building under similar circumstances. Fire Marshal McSpedon will investigate the matter to-day. The woman, who was under the influence of liquor, stated she had been taken to the place by some man, who left her there and promised to return, but failed to do so. She stated she knew nothing of the fire whatever.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1872.

A private despatch received in this city states that the Governor of Virginia's veto of the bill on suspending the funding of the debt of that State and payment of interest thereon was this evening made a special order for to-morrow at one o'clock in the Virginia Legislature.

A.—Fine Gold Jewelry, Low Prices.
[illegible]
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

A.—To Avoid Smallpox and Other Contagion use the celebrated Disinfectant, PHENOL SODIQUE. For sale by E. J. DICKINSON & CO., [illegible] and by druggists generally.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Farewell Night—Resume of the Season—His to Future Impresarii.

One of the most remarkable seasons of Italian opera ever known in New York city closed last night. The house was a crowded one, despite the inclemency of the weather, although the amount of "paper" that appeared in the parquette, dress circle and boxes was of alarming dimensions. Yet this is a question—the matter of "paper"—which is only known to the regular *habitués* of the Academy, who understand the peculiar management of conducting Italian opera at the Academy of Music. The performance last evening consisted of "*Lucia*," the same opera with which the season commenced. It is one of Mlle. Nilsson's most delicious *rôles*, notwithstanding the fact that great artists, such as Bosio, Lagrange, Piccolomini, Patti, Kellogg and others appeared in this city in the same character. It is a signal triumph for an artist to make a great success in a *rôle* in which she has had so many distinguished predecessors. Therefore we may say that, as far as Nilsson is concerned, the season closed as successfully as it opened. This morning the entire troupe start from this city for Pittsburg, where they open on Friday with "Lucia," the same opera that began and ended the season here.

It may be interesting to our readers to give a *résumé* of the past Italian opera season. The first performance was given on Monday, October 23, and Mlle. Nilsson made her New York début in opera in "Lucia." She at once gained the triumph that was expected of her, and became the rage of the city. After that performance it was the fashion to go to the Academy to hear Nilsson. The manager, Mr. Strakosch, made a shrewd arrangement before the opera season opened. He announced a season of twenty nights, and Mlle. Nilsson as the prima donna and a magnificent company to support her. He charged $500 for a box during the season, and the general desire to see Nilsson was so great that the boxes were caught up immediately, and the season opened with very few of these coveted seats to spare. The prices were from five to two dollars—twice as much as ever were known before in this city, and fully equal to what has been charged in London. The season of twenty nights was eminently successful in a financial point of view, as may be seen from the following

FINANCIAL STATEMENT:—

Oct.	23—"Lucia"	$5,237 28
	Wednesday, 25th (Nilsson ill), performance changed to "Barbiere" (Duval's début).	
Oct.	27—"Martha"	5,199 28
	28—Matinée, "Lucia"	3,419 00
	30—"Traviata"	5,092 75
Nov.	1—"Faust"	6,517 75
	3—"Don Giovanni"	4,784 75
	4—Matinee, "Martha"	2,945 00
	6—"Faust"	5,334 75
	8—"Traviata"	5,157 75
	10—"Martha"	4,102 25
	11—Matinee, "Faust"	4,018 00
Nov.	13—"Faust"	4,872 75
	15—"Lucia"	4,433 25
	18—"Traviata"—Matinée	3,258 00
	20—"Faust"	3,857 25
	22—"Mignon"	4,971 75
	24—"Mignon"	4,268 75
	25—"Mignon"—Matinée	3,208 75
	27—(Duke's visit) "Faust"	6,792 00
	28—"Mignon"	3,962 00
Dec.	1—"Mignon"	4,209 75
	2—"Mignon"—Matinée	3,233 00
	4	4,785 75
	6	5,259 75
	8—"Lucia"	5,427 25
	9—Brooklyn—"Lucia"	5,431 00
	11	3,755 00
	13	4,060 50
	15	3,700 50
	16—Matinée	3,046 00
	19	2,467 75
	21	1,377 00
	23	3,162 00
	24—Evening	1,557 00
	26	3,160 00
	27	2,194 00
	29	2,983 50
	30—Matinée	3,472 00

On Tuesday night the company appeared in Brooklyn, Mlle. Nilsson playing the *rôle* of Mignon, and the receipts were over three thousand dollars. Last night the returns at the box office showed nearly four thousand dollars. From these figures the financial result of the season will be seen. Yet to Nilsson alone this success is due. One may think that it is owing to the management. Here an explanation is necessary.

As we conceive it, an Italian opera *impresario* must be possessed of the rare, yet in this instance necessary, qualities of a great general, a profound statesman, a thorough musician and a cunning politician. He must know how to conduct and manage his company, to engage the best talent in America or Europe, to produce an unexceptionable *ensemble*, to attract and then retain the *crème de la crème* of fashion and respectability, and to give satisfaction to the general public. He must be in music what Bismarck is in politics, what Grant is in war—thoroughly acquainted with his business. We regret that in no particular have the Strakosch brothers fulfilled these conditions.

The close of the season was attended with very peculiar circumstances. Once upon a time Joseph Haydn was Koppelmeister to Prince Esterhazy. His Highness wanted to cut down the band, notwithstanding Haydn's remonstrances. Therefore the composer determined to give his princely employer a lesson. He composed the "Abschied" symphony, during the performance of which the members of the orchestra leave, one by one, until the contrabasso alone is left. Even he packs up his unwieldy instrument in its green bag, and the conductor, after looking around in vain for an orchestra, puts his baton in his pocket and leaves. Here Mr. Strakosch played a capital joke on the New York public, in imitation of his illustrious predecessor, Haydn. The chorus of the opera at the beginning of the season consisted of sixty voices and the orchestra of fifty instrumentalists. Since the close of the regular season the manager has gone into the "Abschied" business, until last night there were only thirty voices left for the chorus and thirty players in the orchestra. Well, it was as good a joke on the public as Haydn played at Prince Esterhazy's. Regarding a comparison, in an artistic point of view, between this season and previous ones, and also between it and those of London, we shall speak at a future time. On March 4 the spring season of Italian Opera with the same company will begin. Heaven grant that the management will not inflict upon Mlle. Nilsson the terrible responsibility of supporting the entire weight of the season. She has done it so far.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Growth of the City of Washington.

Its Systematic Public Improvements.

SIX MILLIONS SPENT AT A POP.

Delineation of the Current Enterprises.

SKETCHES OF THE LEADING CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1872.

The resident and municipal life of this city are overshadowed by its political importance. Americans, however, can never be indifferent to whatever affects their capital and increases its attractions to foreigners and critics. The recess of Congress allows me to send you a letter upon this city as a place of abode.

THE ALLEGED WASHINGTON "RING."

Some of the newspapers have commented ungraciously upon the new improvements going on in Washington city. It has been said that they are conducted by a "ring" not unlike the late Tammany ring, and that $6,000,000 are about to be borrowed at a high rate of interest to carry them on, much of which money will get into the pockets of the suppositious Ring, and that they will spend a large part of it merely to improve the unpopular parts of the city, where they have happened to buy property cheaply.

Stories of this sort often originate in misconception, or in the malicious imputation of some person not altogether satisfied to see his neighbors prosper. The truth is that Washington received a terrible scare from the West during the last session of Congress, in the demand of St. Louis and Chicago to carry the capital off to the Mississippi Valley. Among the arguments used to accomplish this foolish transportation were the incapacity of Washington to make its own improvements and its perpetual application for Congress to grant it money which it was strong enough to have assessed upon its own people. The younger business men of Washington, such as Governor Cooke, Alexander Shepherd and some others, who had settled in the city during the war and had concluded to make it their permanent home, finally resolved to revolutionize the form of the city by the aid of the negro vote, and take it altogether out of the hands of the old fogies and ex-rebels who constituted what was called "the old citizens of Washington."

HOW WASHINGTON GOT ITS NEW GOVERNMENT.

In the first place they offered terms to those old fogies, but meeting with steady resistance, finally left them out altogether. By dint of good dinners, good treatment of Congressmen, public meetings and control of the local newspapers, these young men prevailed upon Congress to give them a qualified form of government, by which the Governor of the district and the principal Board of the Legislature were to be nominated by the President, and only the lower legislative body voted for by the people. A delegate in Congress was also provided to be elected by the people outright. A Board of Public Works was also created, which should have charge of disbursements for all constructions and improvements in the district. It resulted that the negro vote was cast solidly for the new plan, and the "old citizens" were left out in the cold. They made some feeble efforts, helped by one Colonel Philips, to turn out the new government through the action of the Courts, but failing, they relapsed into a condition of chronic grumbling, which avails them nothing and only tends to impair their mutual property, the real estate of the city of Washington.

THE BIG LOAN PROPOSED.

When the new Board got into power, it came at once to the main point, and that was to raise money. Mr. Shepherd, a native of this district, an enterprising young man, by avocation a boss plumber, drafted a plan of general improvements, to be paid for jointly by a $4,000,000 loan, and by $2,000,000 to be assessed upon property holders immediately benefited by these improvements. This staggering proposition in a town which had never voted itself anything, but made itself a measly-looking lobby every year, begging an appropriation from Congress, was forthwith pronounced to be a corruption scheme. *It is probably* only a corruption scheme thus far that the whole $6,000,000 ought to be taken out of the pockets of the present property holders here, instead of letting $4,000,000 go over to the next generation. These very "old citizens," now complainants, who preferred to give their town over to the South in time of rebellion rather than see the North occupy it, and who have made very considerable fortunes by the improvements necessitated upon their lands in the political metropolis, should have been made to pay a part of it back in these general improvements. The estates of Corcoran, Riggs, Taylor, Todd and such people are amply sufficient to stand taxation, and if any of them had fallen under the hammer and been forfeited for not meeting said taxes nobody would have been much worse off, and property here would have been cheaper; whereas now it is held at preposterous figures, considering the very insufficient character of the place as a city.

THE TOWN WITHOUT INSTITUTIONS.

The only theatre in Washington is a dangerous structure, on an unpopular street, sustaining an indifferent stock company scarcely able to second the "stars" who pass through the town in winter. There has been no club to speak of here until within a few months, and that one has grown out of the more hopeful municipal government. The market shambles in the centre of the city were hideous to look upon; but at last these have been demolished and a market company is putting up costly and handsome brick structures. But even this market enterprise was assailed in the Courts by the "old citizens," who would neither build a market themselves nor were willing to let outside capital come in and do it. But one bridge connected the city with its flourishing suburb of Georgetown, and it frequently happened that the only bridges across the Potomac were down or impassable, so that the markets of Washington have always been higher in prices than elsewhere in the country. In short, municipal Washington until of late has been merely a scattered collection of cheap tenements surrounding the government buildings, without local institutions of any kind and with nothing whatever to detain a stranger in this pleasant climate after Congress had ceased its work and the executive government had gone off junketing.

THE REVIVED CITY.

In contrast to such a city Washington now presents the animated spectacle of great gangs of men in the middle of winter grading streets anew, laying wooden and asphaltum pavements, resetting all the curbstones so as to make broad pavement or boulevarded streets, putting down new water mains, laying new streets railways and carrying out the plan of an urban park to pass through the [illegible] town, and encircled by the city, after the fashion of Green, St. James and Hyde Parks in London. [illegible] it happens that for the first time since this city was founded one can walk along its main artery of Pennsylvania avenue and see distinctly spread before him at the foot of the improved grades the river Potomac. The reduced grades of some of the streets have left the old houses well up in the air, but the banks being set as terraces render them more picturesque than before. A new City Hall is designed to be put up, which shall take the city government out of the old shanties where the Courts now sit. An opera house will be built with private capital. New bridges are nearly finished across Rock Creek, and the Tiber is already partly covered with a [illegible] culvert. From the Navy Yard [illegible] Georgetown there is [illegible] pavement [illegible] the whole distance, and the avenue [illegible] presents a delightful scene of teams, [illegible] and [illegible] promenading. The [illegible] of the Capitol [illegible] completed, and [illegible] promise the Park [illegible] will be regraded [illegible] the Capitol from the front [illegible] now [illegible] from the rear. Several [illegible] have been built within two years, and [illegible] are now going up, all of a better [illegible] in former times.

[illegible]

[illegible] the present [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] millions, and the rate of taxation [illegible] Nearly [illegible] spent [illegible] the city of [illegible] for a general improvement [illegible] cans. The expenses under the new [illegible] the people about $400,000, and at seven per [illegible] interest [illegible] loan [illegible] present [illegible] tax [illegible] property [illegible] on every dollar of improvement. [illegible] a square yard in Washington [illegible] a little above [illegible] a square yard. [illegible] want of cash, by which people living in city and [illegible]

places here are compelled to keep tanks, and even the Capitol is supplied by a spring which fortuitously gushes forth nearly on the summit of the hill, will be remedied by new water mains, to cost $450,000, by an extra loan authorized by Congress more than a year ago. These new mains will give Washington 30,000,000 gallons a day, instead of 11,000,000, as at present. The mains connect with the celebrated Washington Aqueduct—built by the government at great expense and running sixteen miles from the Great Falls to the Drover's Rest, Georgetown. The trouble was that after the water got to Georgetown the unenterprising city was too mean to put in new pipes to bring the water two or three miles further on.

BRIGHTENING UP.

The great sprawling waste of bare streets in Washington is already being reduced to carriage ways of forty feet by the cheap and handsome system of green boulevarding. All the sewerage of the city is being remodelled and changed in course. The Tiber sewer will be drawn off into the Eastern Branch by two outlets nearly two miles apart, and where the old sewer ran through the government grounds, bordered on each side by houses of ill-fame, practically making one side of Pennsylvania avenue intolerable to walk down it, a broad carriage way will meander through the Botanical Gardens, along the Smithsonian Institute, and by a new bridge will lead into the Executive grounds. In addition to these improvements we shall have in March or April the Baltimore and Potomac Railway opened to Baltimore city, running palace cars through to Chicago without change.

WASHINGTON'S GOVERNOR.

The Governor of this district is an agreeable, amiable man, brother of the banker, Jay Cooke, and in some respects the most talented man in the Cooke family. He was born at Sandusky, Ohio, where his father was a merchant and a member of Congress. Henry Cooke published a daily newspaper at Sandusky, and showed such talent that Governor Chase brought him to Columbus and made him editor of his personal organ there. It was through Henry Cooke that Jay Cooke was indicated to Mr. Chase as the proper person to take the agency of the government bonds at the outset of the war. Governor Cooke is a blue-eyed, red-faced, partly gray-haired medium-sized man, inclined to be corpulent, with a winning address and a strong indisposition to say "no" to anybody. He took the office of Governor at considerable personal disadvantage, but has developed in it to a good stature, attends to his business, and he is pushing things here. He has given away annually about twenty thousand dollars for charities, churches, &c. He is President of the First National Bank, which was the very first bank organized under the National Banking act; and in the first story of the bank building is situated the house of Jay Cooke & Co., besides in which he, as a partner, transacts business. Governor Cooke resides at Georgetown, the picturesque and lofty suburb of Washington—the Pincian Hill of the city. His residence is a fine Italian villa, with a yard full of fountains, and here are frequently given superb entertainments to Congressmen, distinguished strangers and others. The Governor laid the foundation several years ago of an edifice which would have rivalled Jay Cooke's mansion on the Chelton Hills, Philadelphia. Being unable to sell his own former house, however, he has for some time past ceased building operations, and it is rumored that the climate of Washington does not suit his wife, who is in delicate health. His family spend considerable time in Europe; one of his sons is a teller or accountant in his bank. Jay Cooke sometimes comes on here to see his brother, wearing the same drab, broad-brimmed soft hat and blue coat, being indifferent to other than a plain appearance. The executive office of the Governor of the District is a little brick house, opposite the War Department. The Governor controls the ferryboats which ply between Washington and Alexandria, and is also an owner of the large steamboat Lady of the Lake, which carries passengers between Washington and Norfolk, connecting there with outside lines to all the cities of the Atlantic coast. In Mr. Cooke's company is generally to be seen William S. Huntington, the cashier of his national bank, a quick-witted, agile, humorous man, of small stature, keen features and occasional ministerial look, who hails from Penn Yan, N. Y.

"BOSS" SHEPHERD.

Alexander Shepherd, the executive arm of the new improvements, is a large, heavy, strong-featured, powerful business man, not above thirty-eight years of age. Beginning life a plumber's apprentice in this city, he was able to acquire a fortune, and he has built with his own means more than a thousand houses in this district, which are sold at long payments and at low rates to strangers, who are thus encouraged to settle here. Shepherd has built the largest mercantile establishment in the city for his private business; he lives in a handsome city mansion not far from the White House, and has an inviting country box at Silver Springs, in Maryland, where he is neighbor to the Blairs—Montgomery and Frank, Sr. Boldness, administration, fine political address and a thorough knowledge of the city of Washington and all its parts qualify Mr. Shepherd to assume the dictatorship of the very necessary and extensive scheme of improvements now devised.

COLUMBIA'S DELEGATE.

The delegate in Congress from this district, N. P. Chipman, is a Western man, and he bore a prominent part in the late war against the rebellion and for a time had charge of the court martial and military commission business in Secretary Stanton's office. He was chief of staff to General Curtis in the Department of Missouri. After the war he settled here, and became a patent lawyer and general agent and attorney. He rebuilt the house on Capitol Hill which Justice Miller now inhabits. Chipman is a man under forty years of age, tall and wiry, with very light silver hair, not turned in color. He has some force, and owed his election to Congress to Shepherd, Cooke and others, who had him made Secretary of the district.

E. M. STANTON'S SON.

The present Secretary of the District government is Edward L. Stanton, the eldest son of the late Secretary of War. He goes by the name of Eddie Stanton, and is a young man of clear, prescient mind, modesty, application and dignified bearing. He is of very small stature, wears eyeglasses, like his father, and is without fortune, Mr. Stanton having died poor. Although the son of a previous wife, Eddie Stanton stood ready to support his stepmother and her numerous children by his own exertions, but fortunately the friends of the great War Minister gave the widow a good home and a competence, and the young man is left to pursue his career under easier circumstances.

THE ASSOCIATE RULERS.

The three other members of the Board of Public Works are Dr. James A. Magruder, an old citizen and a republican from the beginning, a man of good Maryland bearing and a shrewd debater; S. P. Brown, of Maine or New York, a shrewd, cunning, cold-natured man, who was made Naval Agent by President Lincoln and got into some difficulty about his accounts; he is at present a lumber and coal dealer, but has a finger in several pies; and Mullett, the irrepressible, fidgetty wholesale architect, to whom is committed all matters of taste pertaining to national edifices to the country.

There is no reason to apprehend that these persons will not make an efficient and honest Board of Directors, and there is no doubt whatever that Washington ought to have undertaken these series of improvements immediately on the close of the war, in which case several millions of dollars would have been invested here by Northern people from the interior, many of whom find the climate of New York too severe in the winter season, and would be glad to live at the seat of government. Compared to the improvements undertaken in other cities, six millions laid out here are relatively paltry, but the effect is already discernable. Stimulated by this example, private capitalists have got to work, and rich Congressmen, like Sam Hooper, of Massachusetts, are building hotels and fine blocks of residences.

THE STATESMEN BUILDERS.

At no time in the history of the city have so many Senators and Representatives been property holders in the District. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, possesses considerable real estate here, covered with good blocks of houses. The great stride over the former character of hotels was made by Corcoran, the retired banker, when he put up the Arlington Hotel, which he named out of compliment to General Lee, and opened under the auspices of Theodore Roessle, of Lake George. But even this hotel is inferior and unequal to the demands of the city. The most spacious house here—Willard's—has been closed, and it is rumored that Henry Hathorn, of Saratoga, desires to keep it, but an ugly lawsuit between the Willard brothers prevents any conclusion being arrived at. The Willards are said to have been porters in some inn or other in Vermont. They own one of the best sites for a hotel in the city. Another Willard, Caleb by name, and the best and most enterprising member of the family, opened a little hotel across the street from the larger house several years ago, and gave it the name of the Ebbitt House, and, though constructed originally of dwelling houses, it has gradually expanded to be one of the most formidable establishments in the city, and under it the newspaper offices lie all in a row. Mr. Cake, the proprietor of Congress Hall at Cape May, N. J., keeps the old Metropolitan Hotel, further down the avenue, toward the Capitol. It is alleged that the National will be rebuilt on its present site next year. It is owned by the Calverts, who are believed to be an illegitimate branch of the family of Lord Baltimore.

CAPITOLINE FOOD.

The Delmonico restaurant here, known as Welcker's, has been enlarged, and it will now favorably compare with any establishment of its sort in the country. Particularly handsome is its series of its dining saloons, wainscoted in black walnut, with walnut doors, so that the entire series make one great banqueting hall on occasions of [illegible] John Welcker is a tall, smooth-faced, [illegible] German, once a butcher in New York [illegible] a light [illegible] [illegible] the caterer, is to get the House restaurant again, and it is to be hoped will [illegible] [illegible] and attend strictly to his celebrated [illegible] oysters. The [illegible] houses [illegible] here are Amann's [illegible] street [illegible] and [illegible] Capitol [illegible] through the [illegible] wine [illegible] the government are [illegible] whose [illegible] are rare and piquant [illegible] whose [illegible] are unexcelled, and [illegible] famous for Burgundy. The great poker players this season are Farwell, of Chicago; [illegible] Illinois; Joe Chaffee, of Colorado; [illegible] Hutchinson, the fur seal man, and one of the [illegible] a few.

SAD DROWNING CASE.

Two Men Drowned While Crossing the River.

On Tuesday night as William [illegible] and [illegible] Metzinker were [illegible] They were employed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a verdict of accidental drowning.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Home Gossip.

Kelly and Leon have been re-engaged in California.

M. W. Leffingwell opens at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on January 22.

Mlle. Aimée and her opera troupe start out for a travelling tour on or about February 5.

A modest youth is running about among the profession endeavoring to sell a $5,000 play.

Ettie Henderson opens in Toronto, Canada, January 8, Rochester 15th, Albany 22d and Indianapolis 29th.

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn, is to be the next scene upon which "Fate" will weave the knotted thread.

Joseph Murphy, the comedian, who plays "Help," is compelled to relinquish several of his star engagements in consequence of sickness.

Thomas Maguire, the pioneer manager of California, arrived here on the 28th. He is securing talent for the Pacific slope, through Colonel T. Allston Brown.

Mrs. Jennie Carroll is just recovering from the effects of her late accident. Brooklyn is anxious to see her first favorite back again upon the scene of her triumphs.

Robert McWade opened at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, Pittsburg, on January 1, with "Rip Van Winkle," and goes thence to the Capitol Theatre, Albany, N. Y., 8th, and Troy, 15th.

Lillie Eldridge has returned from her Western tour and is at present resting in this city. Miss Eldridge has created a sensation in the provinces by her grace and naturalness of acting.

Marion Mordaunt, having had a piece written for her called "Darling," in which this lady has an opportunity to display her versatility, will open at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on January 15, and then go West and South.

The well-known actor and, now that poor Hackett is gone, the only Falstaff left to us, John Jack, and the accomplished vocalist and comédienne, Miss Annie Firmin, having severed their connections, have returned to this city.

Mr. James Steele Mackaye makes his début on the boards of the St. James on Monday next in the new play of "Monaldi." He proposes to give during his season there practical illustrations of the system of his old preceptor, Delsarte.

Wm. Leak, the Indianapolis manager, has leased the St. James Theatre, Boston, and will open it on or about January 8. He intends playing combinations for a while, and after Lent opens with a dramatic company and plays sensation stars.

Caroline Richings-Bernard finished her three months engagement with John T. Ford on December 31, and commences a star engagement with her musical dramas at Albany, January 15, and goes thence to Buffalo for the 22d, and Rochester on the 29th.

Wachtel's movements for the next two months are as follows:—Washington, January 8; Baltimore, 22d; Pittsburg, 29th; Cincinnati, February 5; Louisville, 12th; Indianapolis, 14th, Milwaukee, 19th; St. Louis, 26th. He appears in Italian opera, with Mme. Parepa-Rosa, at the Academy, at Easter.

W. H. Smith, a well known California manager, has leased the Seventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia, and will open it on or about January 8, with a first class dramatic and burlesque troupe. Robert Craig will be the chief attraction. The company consists of Mr. and Mrs. H. Rich, Emma Grattan, Miss Drury, C. Kemble, Joseph Barrett, and others. G. P. Barnard is musical director.

The once reigning favorite of the stage, Miss Matilda Heron, will be the recipient of a grand testimonial benefit at Niblo's Garden on Friday afternoon, January 12. It is the result of a meeting of the principal metropolitan managers, and all the leading lights of the profession have tendered their services in behalf of one who reflected such glory on the stage and whom sorrow and sickness have now visited most heavily.

C. Furbish and George Wilton start out for a brief travelling tour on January 8, with a first class dramatic company, to play "Divorce." The party consists of Ida Vernon, Nelly Taylor, Miss Maud Ernest, May Robinson, Kate Frazer, Minnie Maddern, Lizzie Maddern, Hattie O'Neil, Joseph Wheelock, Sol Smith, J. B. Steckley, B. C. Porter, Sam Ryan, N. Salisbury and W. H. Seymour. They open in Newark for two nights, Bridgeport, Conn., 10th and 11th, and Hartford 14th and 15th.

On New Year's night, after the performance at the Olympic Theatre, Humpty Dumpty Fox was serenaded at his residence, No. 177 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, by the members of the orchestra of the theatre, under the direction of Professor Streubinger. The members of the company were also present, and jovial entertainment was offered them by their popular manager. The receipts of the Olympic January 1 were $3,550—unprecedented figures for a New Year's Day, when powerful counter attraction is offered at every house where calls are received. The last nights of the pantomime are announced.

Theodore Thomas.

Mr. Theodore Thomas announces four concerts and a matinée at Steinway Hall next week for the following nights:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon. We subjoin the programmes of the four concerts:—

FIRST CONCERT.

Overture, Anacreon	Cherubini
Adagio, 9th Symphony	Beethoven
Fantasie on Hungarian Airs	Liszt
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.	
Introduction and Finale, Tristan and Isolde, first time.	Wagner
Theme and Variations, Quartette, D minor	Schubert
String Orchestra.	
Saltarello	Gounod
a. Nocturne	Chopin
b. Waltz	Rubinstein
Miss Marie Krebs.	
Overture, Der Freyschutz	Weber

SECOND CONCERT.

Symphony, No. 3, E flat, Op. 55. Eroica	Beethoven
1. Allegro con brio. 2. Marcia funebre. 3. Scherzo. 4. Finale.	
Concerto No. 2 A	Liszt
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.	
Mærchen-Overture, Aladdin	Horneman
Deutsche Taenze	Schubert
Instrumentation by Johann Herbeck.	
a. Etude	Chopin
b. Rondo, E flat, Op. 52	Weber
Miss Marie Krebs.	
Serenade	Haydn
String Orchestra.	
Introduction, Chorus and March, 3d act, Lohengrin	Wagner

THIRD CONCERT.

Vorspiel, Die Meistersinger von Neuenberg	Wagner
Concerto, for Violin, in D, Op. 61, first movement	Beethoven
Mr. Bernard Listemann and Orchestra.	
Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue	Bach
Miss Marie Krebs.	
Symphonic Poem, Fest-Klaenge	Liszt
Serenade, in F, Op. 63, first time	Volkmann
String Orchestra.	
Concerto Symphonique, No. 4, Op. 102, Adagio—Scherzo.	Litolff
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.	
Overture, Egmont	Beethoven

FOURTH CONCERT.

Symphony, No. 4, D minor, Op. 120	Schumann
Introduction—Allegro—Romanze—Scherzo—Finale.	
Concerto, Op. 15, first movement, first time	Brahms
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.	
Overture, Leonore, No. 3	Beethoven
Theme and Variations, Quartette, D minor	Schubert
String Orchestra.	
Tarantelle di Bravura, Masaniello	Liszt
Miss Marie Krebs.	
Kaiser Marsch	Wagner

French Dramatic and Literary Seances.

The announcement by Professor A. A. Favarger of his intention to give a number of dramatic readings in New York during the present winter cannot fail to command the attention of all persons of culture residing therein. The course the Professor intends to adopt is to collect together a certain number of ladies and gentlemen who, in consideration of a subscription to cover the entire term, will attend his *séances* and receive instructions from the best French dramatic authors and for the study of the beauties of French poesy and general literature. Apart from the novelty of the project, it must be looked upon as a good opportunity for all those who are interested in the advancement of dramatic art. Evidently these *séances* will have the effect of introducing into society a desire for a more perfect acquaintance with French art, and open up a new field to the young and intelligent who are desirous of comprehending in a more masterly manner than is conveyed by ordinary teachers the nucleus of that language which has always had so much to do with refining the heart and educating the eye, the hand and the mind.

Mrs. Moulton.

This charming artiste has met with signal success in her concert tour through the Western and Southern States. She will shortly return to New York, and will give some grand concerts here. We subjoin a notice from a New Orleans paper regarding her singing at a recent concert in the Crescent City and also as relates to Wehli's playing:—

Mrs. Moulton is a true artist. So much personal grace and beauty, united to a soprano [illegible] flexibility, sweetness and [illegible] and [illegible] and freshness were simply [illegible] been seen here since the [illegible] Adelina Patti. As a concert singer we have no hesitation in placing Mrs. Moulton at the head of the list of American singers, while her [illegible] [illegible] extraordinary versatility make her a [illegible] to those European singers who now [illegible] the first rank of artists. [illegible] "[illegible] de Ploermel" was sung with [illegible] taste and skill, the [illegible] flexibility of her voice being shown to fine advantage. The song was sung as only Patti and [illegible] Mrs. Moulton [illegible] gave a very [illegible] with captivating elegance and spirit. "[illegible]," one of the most [illegible] and touching of Gounod's songs, was her next effort, and showed her equally [illegible] in serious or light operatic music. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] song was [illegible] given.

But we must turn from the bewildering personal and artistic attractions of this charming lady and true artiste to note the excellent support given her by Mr. Wehli, in whom we recognize one of the most brilliant pianists who has yet visited us. His touch is marvellously sweet and deliciously soft, while his execution, taste and skill are first class. There is much in his style which suggests at times the dreamy, tropical languor of Gottschalk's playing, combined with the finish and force of Thalberg. The fantaisie on "Faust" and "Sweet Home," for the left hand alone, were striking proofs of his power and artistic feeling.

Echoes from Abroad.

Mme. Trebelli-Bettini left London, *en route* for St. Petersburg, on December 9, after singing at the Crystal Palace.

"Guillaume Tell" has been revived at the Grand Opera, Paris; but the tenor, M. Delaurens (Arnold), seems to have missed his mark.

Mrs. Weldon, who sang at the last performance of M. Gounod's "Gallia" at the Opera Comique," has returned to England.

Miss Palmer has been singing in Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The local critics praise highly the way in which she gave "But the Lord is mindful."

Miss Rose Hersee has been engaged for six weeks for English opera at the Theatre Royal, Cork, commencing on Boxing night. Mr. Clive Hersee will be the principal baritone, Mr. Parkinson tenor and Mr. G. Cooke the musical director.

The Christmas piece at the Gaiety theatre was written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, with original music by Arthur Sullivan. The subject is the "Adventures of Thespis Among the Olympians," and Mr. Toole will play Thespis.

The Gaiety Comic Opera Company, comprising Miss Julia Matthews, Miss Emily Muir, Mr. Stoyle, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Carlton, &c., with chorus ballet, band, &c., have started on a seven months' tour through the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead.

The *Gazette Musicale* says:—

Le journal le *Graphic*, de Londres, annonce une nouvelle édition modernisée des sonates de Beethoven, c'est-à-dire dans la forme que le compositeur aurait probablement donnée à ses œuvres, s'il eût eu à sa disposition un piano moderne. Le gentleman qui a eu cette lumineuse idée est peut-être le même qui proposa sérieusement à Berlioz, il y a quelques années, de réorchestrer la symphonie en ut mineur. Il tombait bien !

The rehearsals of Signor Verdi's new opera, "Aida," have commenced at Cairo, under the direction of Signor Bottesini. The principal characters are thus cast:—Aida, Signora Pozzoni; Amneris, Signora Grossi; Radames, Signor Mongini, and Ramfis, Signor Medini.

The public are flocking to the Teatro Capranica, at Rome, to hear "Le Educande di Sorrento," which has become highly popular here. This fact is not so flattering to the composer as the reader might—and would naturally—suppose, unless informed to the contrary. The music is pronounced very pleasing, but it is not the great attraction. The great attraction is the fact of the manager having introduced priests upon the stage, a theatrical novelty for the inhabitants of the Eternal City.

AN EVENING WITH JENNY LIND.

A Relic of the Past—Music in Florence.

FLORENCE, Dec. 12, 1871.

Florence, notwithstanding gay Paris is once more accessible, is beginning to show a goodly number of winter visitors. The most notable at present is the once great cantatrice, Jenny Lind, who, with her family, has elected this fair city to pass the winter months. Of course all the Americans are on the *qui vive* to see and hear this famous songstress, and an opportunity was given last evening by the fair wife of the American Consul, Mr. J. L. Graham, at her elegant apartments, where a most delightful entertainment was given in honor of Madame Goldschmidt. Nearly one hundred persons were present, mostly Americans, some Italians and French. Jenny Lind, robed in high-necked gray silk, trimmed with purple, an India muslin cape and fall of lace over the back hair, which is still worn in the same style as when she charmed her audiences thirty years ago, looked somewhat ancient amid the elegant full-dress toilets of all the other ladies present; but her kind face and pleasing manner captivated no less than formerly. Time has not been more lenient to her than to the rest of mortals. She looks fully her age, and that magnificent voice has lost much—very much of its pristine glory and power; but that she can still sing she gave evidence of last evening in her exquisite rendering of a morceau from Haydn's oratorio "Penseroso," to the piano accompaniment of her husband. Her execution was faultless, and much clearness and sweetness remain to testify to what her voice has been. Her manner to the other ladies who sang was charming. She highly complimented the Italian method of singing, represented by Mrs. D. C. Hall, of Boston, whose fine mezzo-soprano voice in Luzzi's "Ave Maria" gave evidence of culture in that school and much natural taste. The fair hostess gave with much taste some Italian arias. Everything passed so delightfully that many will remember this evening passed in the company of Jenny Lind with much pleasure and satisfaction. I have been told that Madame Goldschmidt says her young daughter, aged fourteen years, promises to surpass her mother in the quantity and quality of her voice.

Florence is now having the coldest weather known for many years. Last Thursday, on waking, we found the ground covered by from six to seven inches of snow, much to the chagrin and discomfiture of the natives, and ever since the weather has been very cold, quite like our own cold, clear December days; for, although the snow has entirely disappeared from the streets, the gardens and shady places still hold it. Strangers who have come here to escape the cold of winter growl considerably. Even Naples at this time had a heavy fall of snow, and at the opening of the Italian Parliament at Rome the members were granted special permission to sit with their hats and overcoats on, the means of heating here being totally inadequate for such unusually severe weather.

GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE.

Annual Dinner and Festival.

At the Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place, the annual reception and festival was held last evening. A large number of the girls connected at one time and another with the house were present and ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution. In the pleasant parlors there were humorous recitations, singing, charades and the presentation of gifts. After these exercises the girls and their guests went to the dining room, where tables were spread with all kinds of good things—turkeys done brown and flanked with cranberry sauce, cold sliced meats, oranges and confections, and other eatables too numerous to mention.

There have been during the year at this lodging house 1,159 lodgers. Of these 267 have been sent to situations, 45 have found employment, 101 have been returned to friends, 19 sent to other institutions and 15 have been sent west. One of the features of the institution is a free sewing machine school. This school has been in working order nine months of the year, and 845 girls have taken lessons and gone out as operators.

Since the lodging house was opened in 1861 10,225 girls have been sheltered, 115,117 lodgings furnished and 318,303 meals provided. The girls pay six cents for their lodging in clean, airy, cheerful rooms and neat, comfortable beds. Such of the girls as desire to remain in the house during the day are provided with a pleasant sitting room, and the parlor is provided with a good library. All the rooms are hung with attractive pictures. The third, fourth and fifth floors are used as dormitories, and contain fifty-eight beds. The house is admirably conducted, and the value of such an institution cannot be estimated. Girls destitute of a home; girls tired with constant work, strangers in the city, can find a temporary home, rest and protection. Entertainments are often provided for the inmates; but means for evening amusements are greatly needed, so that the house may be as attractive as possible.

PNEUMATIC POWER FOR QUICK TRANSIT.

The New York Society of Practical Engineering met last evening to discuss atmospheric pressure as applied to car propulsion. Professor James A. Whitney read a paper describing the three great systems into which pneumatic motors may be classified. For an overhead railway the car should be driven bodily through a tube by a fan blast or by means of a vacuum. For a large tunnel—say thirty feet by eighteen—the car would have to run on tracks and be so connected with a piston in a small pneumatic tube as to be driven by the piston. For surface street railways a compressed [illegible] to work engines on the car, instead of steam, might be used. All these plans require improvement in their details to fit them for actual practice; but such improvements ought to be readily made. Mr. Fisher advocated heating the air, by gasburners, in the tank system, to keep it from freezing up the [illegible] contained [illegible] when expanding in the engine cylinders, the expansion of air rendering latent a large quantity of heat. [illegible] spoke at length in favor of large [illegible] with cars driven as in the Broadway tunnel, but with open spaces for stations at [illegible] gave a most interesting [illegible] a screw [illegible] [illegible] American work [illegible]

DESPERATE STABBING AFFRAY.

About half-past eight o'clock last night Bernard Kohen, a German thirty-six years of age, residing at [illegible] First avenue, and Benedick [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] Kohen [illegible] was [illegible] at [illegible] this morning.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE STORY is told of Sainte-Beuve, the late brilliant French critic, that one day before fame and fortune came to him he had just two francs left to buy a meal. On his way to a restaurant his eyes lit on a copy of Homer's "Odyssey" at a bookstall, for which the owner demanded two francs. Sainte-Beuve seized the book, paid his last sou, and that night went hungry to bed.

AN AMERICAN "Popular Edition of Dickens" is to be issued by the Loughlin Bros., New York, at a rate even cheaper than the London penny edition, of which it will be a *fac-simile*. Sixty-four pages of letter press, with nine illustrations, will form a part, and will be sold for ten cents. "Oliver Twist" will form the first issue in January.

PROFESSOR GUBERNATIS, of Florence, will soon publish a book in London entitled "Mythical Zoology."

THE LATEST SHAKESPEAREANA are "The Ornithology of Shakespeare," by James E. Harding, F. L. S., and "Shakespearian Fly Leaves and Jottings," by H. Haile.

THE PARIS *Journal des Débats* says that of the thirty-four daily journals of Paris it is doubtful if there is one which has a circulation as large as that of the New York *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

PROFESSOR MENDELSSOHN is about to print a book concerning Goethe, in which some unpublished poems of the great poet will appear.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, by a majority of two judges against one, has decided that it may be actionable at law to write of a publication that it is "silly" or "slangy." Probably the American Court which should render such a decision would have the former epithet applied to it by the general voice of press and public.

DICKENS adopted the name of the Jew in "Oliver Twist" from Bob Fagin, a fellow apprentice of his at twelve years of age, when he worked in a blacking warehouse at a salary of six shillings a week.

"THE RESETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA" forms a prominent topic of discussion in recent London journals. Mr. Sowers' new book on "The South Since the War" has this passage:—"The land question is the absorbing question in Virginia. I was not three minutes in Richmond before I was offered a nice bit of land on economical terms. There are advertising land agents without end; there are 'touters' for estates; there is a respectable 'Emigration Board' to look after new arrivals, as if this territory, now for three centuries English, was a freshly-opened island in the South Seas."

IN THE OLD COACHING DAYS of 1834 Charles Dickens was reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, and used to make expeditions to and from the country at a thundering pace to take down the speeches of Parliament men. "There never was," he wrote, "anybody connected with newspapers who in the same space of time had so much express and post chaise experience as I. I have had to charge for half a dozen breakdowns in half a dozen times as many miles. I have had to charge for the damage of a great coat from the drippings of a blazing wax candle in writing through the smallest hours of the night in a swift flying carriage and pair. Such being the ordinary results of the pace to which we went at I have had to charge for broken hats, broken luggage, broken chaises, broken harness, everything but a broken head, which is the only thing they would have grumbled to pay for."

JOHN PARTRIDGE'S ALMANAC, a compound of astrology, fortune-telling and vulgarity, has been discontinued, after a continuous existence of two centuries. Says the London *Bookseller*, in writing its obituary:—"We possess many volumes of him, side by side with the obscene and profane *Poor Robin*, who received his *coup de grace* from the *British Almanac*. Now Partridge follows, and the days of Thomas Moore are numbered. But Zadkiel flourishes."

JOHN J. PIATT, the Ohio poet, has a new volume of poems entitled "Landmarks," in the press of Hurd & Houghton.

IT APPEARS from Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens" that his father furnished the original for the inimitable character of Mr. Micawber. Micawber Dickens never knew how to get on in the world, and being carried from a sponging house to the debtor's prison, the Marshalsea, he told Charles to remember that "if a man had £20 a year, and spent £19 19s. 6d., he would be happy, but that a shilling spent the other way would make him wretched."

UPWARDS of 200 letters of Bernardo Tasso, father of the great Italian poet, have been found in the State archives of Mantua, and will shortly be published as the work of a man of letters and a poet of no mean reputation.

IT IS SAID that the Pope, besides his fondness for billiards, is a great reader of French novels, of which the Sultan of Turkey is also extremely fond.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Dodd & Mead—"A Comparative History of Religions," by James C. Moffat, D. D.; "Part I., Ancient Scriptures;" "The Theology of the New Testament," by Rev. J. J. Van Oosterzee, D. D., Professor of Theology in the University of Utrecht (translated from the Dutch by Maurice J. Evans, B. A.); "The Sciences of Nature versus the Science of Man: A Plea for the Science of Man," by Noah Porter; "Hunter and Tom;" one of the "August Stories," by Jacob Abbott.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia—"Myself: A Romance of New England Life;" "Wearithorne; or, In the Light of To-day," by Fadette; "Eva's Adventures in Shadow Land," by Mary D. Nauman; "Poems," by Mrs. Emma M. Bell, A. M.

From Harper & Brothers—"Water and Land," by Jacob Abbott; "A Boy's Travels Round the World," edited by Samuel Smiles.

From Hurd & Houghton—"Landmarks and other Poems" and "Western Windows and other Poems," by John James Piatt.

From E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia—"The New American Series of Readers," by Epes Sargent and Amasa May.

From Robert Coddington—"The Vicar of Christ, or Lectures upon the Office and Prerogatives of Our Holy Father the Pope," by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, pastor of St. Ann's church, New York.

From James R. Osgood & Co.—"My Witness: A Book of Verse," by William Winter.

From Patrick Donahoe, Boston—"The Council of the Vatican and the Events of the Time," by Thomas Canon Pope.

The National Quarterly Review.

THE BURROUGHS POISONING CASE.

No new developments transpired yesterday in relation to the Burroughs tragedy in Paterson. The general impression seems to be that Libbie Garrabrant's last testimony, published in yesterday's HERALD, was about the truth of the story, and that while Libbie was present at the time Burroughs poisoned himself, she did nothing more than to hand him the poison as he called for it. This, however, is merely opinion, for as Libbie Garrabrant prevaricated so the first time she was on the stand, she may have woven simply a new tissue of falsehoods the second time. There yet remains an unsolved question, and that is concerning what became of the jewelry which Burroughs had, which belonged to his wife.

The inquest will be resumed this afternoon at two o'clock. It is desirable to have the case come before the present Grand Jury, otherwise it would have to remain over until the April term of the courts.

WILLIAMSBURG'S CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—John Magner Found Guilty of Causing the Death of Patrick Murphy.

Coroner Whitehill last evening concluded the inquest in the case of Patrick Murphy, who was kicked to death on Christmas night in front of the liquor store of John Magner, North Sixth street, Williamsburg. The mass of the testimony taken by the Coroner in the case was submitted by him to the jury without comment, and after a brief consultation they unanimously rendered the following verdict:—"We find that Patrick Murphy came to his death from peritonitis and rupture of the bladder, the result of violence inflicted on said Murphy by John Magner, in North Sixth street, Brooklyn, on the night of December 25 or the morning of the 26th."

A PRISONER HANGS HIMSELF.

A few days since a man named William Marshall stole some clothing in Passaic Village, N. J. Some officers went out in pursuit, and yesterday morning they arrested him at [illegible], N. J., and returned him to Passaic, where he was [illegible] Marshall [illegible] A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the [illegible] facts.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

How Men Are Made Away With in Brooklyn—A New York Merchant Waylaid and Killed.

It has just been discovered that Mr. Robert J. Harvey, a New York merchant, was waylaid on Sunday morning last, at or near the vicinity of Adelphi street and Flushing avenue, knocked down by some murderous weapon and robbed, and that the blow or blows he then received resulted in his death shortly after he had been removed to the Brooklyn City Hospital, in Raymond street. Mr. Harvey was found lying upon the sidewalk by Officer Noonan, of the Fourth precinct, at six o'clock last Sunday morning, at the corner of Adelphi street and Flushing avenue in an insensible condition and bleeding from some wounds upon his head. He was removed to the station house on Myrtle avenue, and it was there found that he had been robbed, as all his valuables were gone and his pockets were turned inside out. His name at this time was unknown, and a short report to the effect that an unknown man had been found in an insensible condition, with some wounds upon his head, was made by the police, and found its way into the papers. When the unfortunate victim was taken to the hospital some papers were found in his possession which gave a clue to his identity. It was ascertained that he was a shipping merchant, doing business at No. 34 New street, New York, and was in partnership with his brother, J. Norman Harvey, with whom he boarded, at No. 361 Pearl street, Brooklyn. From what can be learned Mr. Harvey crossed the ferry with his brother—the deceased—on Saturday night, and after making arrangements to dine with a friend named Jones, at his residence in Union street, South Brooklyn, the following day, they parted company. The deceased was traced to Dean's billiard rooms, in Montague street, adjoining the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and there he remained playing billiards until midnight. Where he went from there until he was found as above described is not known. It is supposed, however, that he was followed by some villians who, watching a favorable opportunity, dealt him a murderous blow with some heavy instrument and then robbed him of his watch and money. Coroner Whitehill has made arrangements to hold an inquest over the body. Yesterday he empanelled a jury, and after they had viewed the remains they were taken in charge by his relatives and buried, from Christ Church, at the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets. The body was placed in a receiving vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

BISHOP VS. PRIEST.

The Scandal in the Catholic Church—Bishop O'Hara "Shows Cause" Before Judge Gamble Why Father Stack Should Not Be Restored—Removing the Locks and Bolts From the Church Doors—Another Priest Appointed—Threat of the Court to Punish All Who Interfere With Stack.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 3, 1872.

Bishop O'Hara appeared to-day by his counsel, Maynard, Engermarks and Parker, in compliance with the order of Judge Gamble, requiring him to show cause why Father Stack should not be restored to his pastoral rights as he enjoyed them previous to the Bishop's letter of November 5, 1871. The Court convened at ten A. M., and at suggestion of defendant's counsel adjourned till half-past two P. M.

At half-past two P. M. the Court again convened, when the defence put in the following answer:—

BISHOP O'HARA ON THE WAR PATH.

They deny that the Court has jurisdiction to require said defendant to answer; that the Court having refused to dissolve the preliminary injunction, but having continued the same until the final hearing on further order, has thereby decreed that the act of the defendant was null and void, and that the complainant was not bound thereby; that acting conscientiously he removed him to Athens, Pa., and that Father Stack was apparently pleased; that he (the Bishop) has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, and intends prosecuting it as soon as practicable.

ENDEAVORING TO LOCK THE PRIEST OUT OF HIS CHURCH.

An affidavit of Father Stack sets forth that since the granting of the preliminary injunction the Bishop has violated the order of the Court by introducing Father Garvey as priest of the Annunciation; that he has performed priestly functions in the Church of the Annunciation in defiance thereof by instruction of the Bishop; that the Bishop persists in interfering with Michael P. Stack as pastor of said church, causing dissensions; that certain persons, with intent to evade the injunction, have unlawfully entered the church, removed the locks and fastenings, and substituted others, thus interfering with the rights of said Stack; that he is unable to enter said church, and cannot exercise his lawful control.

THE BISHOP MUST PUT HIM BACK.

If the appeal to the Supreme Court is prosecuted without delay they ask no further order from the Court, but if the Bishop, directly or indirectly, attempts to evade the injunction as it now stands they will press the motion for the distinct revocation by the Bishop of his letter of removal and the reinstatement of Father Stack by the affirmative action of the Bishop.

A TIMELY JUDICIAL WARNING.

The Judge, at the suggestion of the counsel for Father Stack, cautioned all persons from any attempt to interfere with Father Stack in the control of the church, and threatened summary process against any who should attempt to disturb his possession while the injunction stands.

CONTRADICTING A FALSE STATEMENT.

Father Stack has filed his affidavit in reply to the Bishop's answer, denying that he acquiesced in this removal to Athens, he alleging that the Bishop failed to perform the conditions of compromise which he (the Bishop) proposed.

THE HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE QUESTION.

The Hunter's Point Bible question, which, it was thought, would come to a head on Tuesday, remained yesterday morning still unsettled. The trustees determined on Tuesday night to wait another day and let the Board of Education have one more chance to change the obnoxious section which calls for the reading of the Scriptures before finally closing the building. Yesterday morning Trustees Carr and Fissel, therefore, presented themselves at the school and heard the reading of the Scriptures. Last night they met, and in secret session determined upon some action, but what it is will not be known till to-day. During the opening exercises everything passed off quietly, although little interest seemed to be taken in what was read. The studied indifference of the older scholars made a great contrast with the order which formerly prevailed.

The original notice served by the trustees on the Board of Education refusing to allow the use of the public school buildings and property for religious exercises (reading the Bible in the schools) was returned yesterday with the following endorsement:—

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST WARD SCHOOL:—
GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Education, the above communication is respectfully returned to your honorable board.
ALEXANDER PALMER, Clerk of the Board.

In the annual report of the School Commissioner of the First ward to the trustees he states that the school discipline is good, and the working of the school would be satisfactory but for the disturbances recently made during the opening exercises.
Commissioner PETSY, First ward.

THIEVES AT WORK.

Burglary in Daylight.

Within the last ten days the gentlemen of the jimmy have been showing a wonderful industry. They have been so completely under the iron heel of the police for a long time past that they now think the excitement of the season will serve to quiet any little minor offences they may commit. But these astute gentlemen are very much mistaken, for

SUPERINTENDENT KELSO

has declared his intention of ridding the city of these scoundrels, so far as lies in his power. Yesterday afternoon two of these nefarious spirits came to the surface on the corner of Bleecker street and Broadway. They began at the window of a jeweler [illegible] paper, but [illegible] with $4 [illegible] property [illegible] the afternoon [illegible]

[illegible]

they jumped into a [illegible] Two of the [illegible] detailed to look after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of justice. The great [illegible] of this kind is that [illegible] long before putting the case into the [illegible] where [illegible]

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

[illegible]

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THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Depositors Rushing for Their Money—A Panic Among Them—Standing in a Pouring Rain—Scenes and Incidents—The Raid Increasing in Violence.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank was more violent yesterday than on any other occasion, and long before the hour for opening arrived several hundred depositors clamored for admission at the door, elbowed and jostled each other rather roughly to get good positions, scrambled up the steps, and cursed themselves for being foolish enough to deposit in the concern which the newspapers and common report long ago intimated was shaky.

Half an hour before the hour for commencing business the doors were thrown open, when a rush was made for the interior, men and women falling over and against each other in their endeavor to reach the head of the line. At this time there were no police present, Captain Cameron evidently not having heard of the run that commenced in his precinct twenty-four hours before. Within fifteen minutes the banking office was filled by a double line of depositors, numbering, perhaps, four hundred; and still there were one or two hundred more without, cursing their luck in being among the latest to arrive. Between nine and ten o'clock Captain Cameron, probably having heard of the rush, ordered a detail of police to double quick to the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street, where they arrived breathless at about ten o'clock. The work of paying the depositors at once commenced and proceeded very slowly, the paying teller taking a good look at each bill to be certain that he did not pay out too much. At times he would work with more alacrity, and during the entire day seemed to gauge his work at the rate of one per minute.

Meanwhile the depositors away back in the line crowded and growled, stepped upon neighboring corns and bunions, and cried, "Hurry up there!" "Shove out the spondulicks!" "What the deuce makes you so slow?"

"This is the third run," said a well dressed depositor, "and I guess they'll go under this time, no matter what the newspapers say."

"But the newspapers can't know their condition except by the statements of the officers," said another. "Why blame the papers?"

"Why, they say they have in there over a million. I don't believe it. The papers shouldn't give publicity to these yarns of the directors unless they convince them of their truth. They deceive the depositors. If they have one, two or three millions on hand they could easily show the reporters evidence of it and then they could speak by the book. I don't believe a word of what they told the reporters yesterday."

"The most suspicious thing of all," said another depositor, "is that some of the Catholic clergy, who have the interest of their flock at heart, advise them to take out their funds."

"I dinks it pes one tam swindle," said a corpulent German. "A friend of mine he draws out midt der pank yesterday $2,000, and ven he ask for his interest dey dold him to go to ter ten vil dil der 15th of ter month. Der interest pes tue, by dunner; and I gets mine, or I makes von pig row."

"My friend, don't be alarmed; you'll get the interest," said a quiet bystander, "in fifteen days."

"Fifteen days! Ter pank goes up in a palloon before then. I have it now or I knows why."

This is a fair specimen of the gossip among the claimants for their little savings. All day and into the night the crowd was intense within and without—some being noisy and others quiet, but all bearing upon their physiognomies evidence of anxiety, which suddenly changed to unfeigned delight as the teller counted out the greenbacks and they stowed them away in wallets and pockets.

The private entrance on Twenty-sixth street was barricaded by those who failed to get in by the front entrance, and who hoped to accomplish it through the influence of friends or a pretty face; but all were turned away with the remark, "You must take your chances at the front." Four times a lady named Mrs. Lehan, who came in her own carriage, tried the side door, and finally succeeded by her perseverance at a moment when the doorman's attention was called elsewhere.

Up to noon yesterday half a million of dollars had been paid out from the commencement of the run, and still the work went on bravely, the clerks not halting for a moment. During the afternoon probably $350,000 more was paid out before five o'clock, when the bank closed, to open again at six o'clock with "plenty of funds," the trustees reported, to keep the kettle boiling for days. At night the rush was larger if anything than in the day, notwithstanding the pouring rain that saturated the poor anxious watchers. When the doors were thrown open not more than half could find room within, and a couple of hundred waited in the rain with hope deferred and sick hearts. Those who were present in the evening were principally workingmen and women. They continued to flow in and fill up the space vacated by those who went out until President Lyons announced that more were in than could be paid off in banking hours, and further admission was stopped. About one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid out, making about one million paid out since the run commenced. The officers report in the vaults at noon yesterday $1,500,000. If $500,000 was paid out in the afternoon and evening they still have on hand in cash $1,000,000, which, at the rate they are paying, will meet all calls for the next two days, and when that is exhausted they promise plenty more.

In conversation with the HERALD reporter late last evening some of the trustees said they had no fears of the result, as they thought the backbone of the run was broken yesterday, but from the appearance of the crowd that were turned away it is pretty evident that the end is not yet. The trustees declare that they will die game and as one of them put it they would "root, hog, or die." The President said some of the depositors had more confidence than he, that is if he had money and was ignorant of the affairs of the institution he would not deposit in it as some did yesterday. Among those who applied for their funds yesterday was a Mrs. Bradley, who called for $10,000. A police officer reports that she was taken into the trustee's room, but whether she drew her money was not ascertained. Mr. Bates, one of the trustees, was very unsparing in his denunciation of the bank's enemies and declared that Mr. Dooley had boasted some time ago to Vice President Vorhies that on the 1st of January they would have another run. It is useless to disguise the fact that the alarm is widespread.

THE BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

Thirteen Hundred Dollars To Be Paid Out to the Small Depositors.

The Bowling Green Savings Bank yesterday afternoon at three o'clock commenced paying off in full all small depositors who desire to draw their money. Judge Hogan and Mr. John Hogan were in attendance at the bank, seeing that everything went on properly. Payments will continue to be made of all sums deposited from one cent up to $11 every afternoon, from three to six o'clock, until Saturday next. The total amount to be paid out is $1,300, and this has been given by the bank officers, the Court preventing Mr. Knapp, the receiver, from allowing at present any moneys belonging to the bank to be used. It is announced that the bank will declare a dividend on the 1st of February. Several poor men and women and youths drew their money yesterday. No excitement whatever was occasioned, good order prevailing in every way.

CHARLES CALLENDER ON TRIAL.

Testimony for the Defence—An Inside View of Bank Operations.

In the United States Commissioner's Court the case of Charles Callender was yesterday continued before Commissioner Osborn. As already stated, the defendant is charged with having received bribes in his capacity of State Bank Examiner, for the purpose of influencing him in regard to his official report upon the affairs of the Ocean National Bank.

Mr. Davis appeared for the government, and Mr. Joseph Bell for the defendant.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

C. S. Stevenson, President of the Ocean Bank, deposed as follows:—I was in the bank when Mr. Callender made his examination previous to October 2 and 4, 1871; he examined the items of security which appear on the books of the bank, so that he knew of what those securities consisted; he called for those items in order to make up his statement of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank, and they were furnished to him; Mr. Callender made a [illegible] examination of the affairs of the bank, and, so far as I know, he made a correct statement on the items furnished to him; the credit of the bank was extended to Mr. Callender to enable him to take up some loans that he had in other banks; there was no connection whatever between the credit and his report on the condition of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN S. [illegible]

John S. [illegible] deposed:—I was cashier of the Ocean National Bank; [illegible] corroboration of [illegible] added that, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, Mr. Callender made a [illegible] of the affairs of the bank, and that when securities are held for two or three days they are called cash, and when they are held for some time longer, for a week or two, they are merely called securities.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

First Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Examination of Witnesses—Work Fairly Under Way—The Unreasonable Extortion of the General Order Business.

The Senate Investigating Committee appointed to take evidence in reference to the alleged abuses of the Custom House and make a report thereupon met yesterday for the first time, at eleven o'clock, in the rooms of the Collector. But little work was done yesterday, though the session was a long one and did not adjourn until half-past two o'clock. The committee consists of Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, chairman; Senators Howe, of Wisconsin; Pratt, of Indiana; Stewart, of Nevada; Bayard, of Delaware, and Casserly, of California.

The first business transacted was the question of whether reporters should or should not be admitted. This was debated with some warmth for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, but finally a decision was rendered in favor of according the privilege. General Arthur was also invited to take a seat at the table, and became therefore, as it were, an *ex-officio* member of the committee.

The first witness called was Mr. James, who stated that he was general order clerk and had charge of the general order office, and was prepared to produce all books and papers in reference thereto. Mr. James was warned that he would soon be required and must hold himself in readiness for examination.

Mr. Clark, the Deputy Collector, in answer to the committee, stated that a full and exact record was kept of all official proceedings of the Custom House.

Mr. B. G. Jayne testified that he was a special agent of the Treasury; he was sorry that to-day he must depart for Boston, but he was willing to give the committee every information in his power; he had assisted at several inquiries and investigations since his appointment in 1869; there are seven agents beside himself in New York; it is a special agency service, divided into sixteen districts: Colonel Frank E. Howe is Superintendent of this district, but he did not belong to Colonel Howe's department; the charges are preferred in cases where false weight and other fraudulent practices are discovered and on which duties are due to the government; the District Attorney is informed of each case, and a warrant for the goods placed in his hands; the goods have then to be identified as the same that passed the Custom House; this is done by marks and the entry in the books; the District Attorney obtains the warrant upon the affidavit of some official connected with the Custom House; the evidence must satisfy the Judge when the warrant is applied for; the District Attorney places the warrant in the hands of a United States Marshal, who takes charge of the goods and the books and papers connected with the case at the Custom House; cases in which the Custom House claim less than $500 are frequently settled by compromise, but the witness never saw a case over $500 settled by any other means than the Court; sometimes the judgment is for us and sometimes against; frequently the real value of the smuggled goods is more than the whole assets of the firm to which they are directed; of course, in such a case, a compromise is effected; the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer have power to arrange cases where the sum is under $500; there are three ways in coming to a settlement: first, by the Court; second, parties confess judgment for the amount; third, upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury of asking an order to make a compromise.

Mr. Rudolph Neustadt was the next witness. Having been sworn, he stated that he was a shipping broker, and that about the 5th of November he received at Hoboken, by steamer Main, from Bremen, three small packages about 3 feet by 2½ feet; they were taken to the General Order office and left there; two days afterward one of the packages was sent for and $1 50 paid for the storage; a week after the other packages were sent for, when $5 was demanded for the storage; the witness applied to Mr. Williamson, Deputy Collector, and Mr. Gassell, Storage Agent, but both gentleman said that the charges were all right; the witness could not see any reason for such overcharges, and therefore made complaint; the $1 50 and $5 were charged for cartage; the goods were landed in Hoboken; on leaving the steamer the boxes were placed on the dock and examined by the Custom House officer; not having a permit for them in his book he marked them "G. O.," and the cartman coming up took them to the general order office; after this witness called and paid for them as stated before; such cases were not uncommon; many merchants complained of these unreasonable extortions; witness had been in his present business ten years.

The investigation was then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

INSANE ASYLUM FOR NEW JERSEY.

A State Asylum To Be Erected at a Cost of Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A meeting of commissioners and medical experts appointed by the State of New Jersey was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce to consider the plans that have been submitted for the erection of the proposed State Asylum, in Morris county, New Jersey. The gentlemen comprising the commission were J. S. Lathrop, L. Lilly, A. Reckless, B. Vanderpool and Mr. Westcott; and the two medical experts appointed to consult with them were Dr. J. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Asylum. A number of plans were submitted and an earnest consultation took place respecting them, but no definite action with regard to any of them was taken, though one of them seemed to be very favorably received. The asylum is to be erected in order to supply a great want of the State, as hitherto no action has been taken to provide suitable accommodation for the lunatics of New Jersey. The erection of an asylum has been contemplated for some time, but in consequence of the difficulty of procuring the funds necessary for a suitable building the matter has been from time to time delayed. Now, however, no obstacles stand in the way, as the State has voted $600,000 for the purpose, and a plot of land of 350 acres has been purchased in Morris county for the site, at a cost of $75,000. It is proposed to make the asylum in every sense a great one, fitted up with all

THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

that have been adopted with so much success in England and in this country in the treatment of the insane. The grounds chosen are in a most salubrious situation as regards air and fertility, and for all the purposes of health they cannot fail to prove eminently suitable. In their selection the utmost judgment has been exercised, the advice of the most eminent medical men and builders having been taken before a purchase was made. In their immediate vicinity a number of springs of pure water abound, which is to be raised to the asylum for every use by an ingenious process, submitted in the plans. The dimensions of the building will be on a very large scale, as it is proposed to provide sufficient room for the accommodation of 600 patients. With the cost of site and building the total sum necessary for the undertaking cannot fall far short of $1,000,000, but no difficulty is anticipated in procuring all the funds requisite, as the liberal appropriation by the State has put all doubts upon this point at rest. The want of a State asylum has long been felt in New Jersey, and great satisfaction has been expressed at the hopeful prospect there is of procuring one that will be in every sense a

CREDIT TO THE STATE.

The commissioners appointed are all men of long experience in building, while the medical experts, Drs. Brown and Kirkbride, have a high reputation as reliable authorities in all matters pertaining to the insane. No plan that does not embody the best principles of architecture and sanitary arrangements will be for a moment entertained, as it is of all things necessary in a building of this kind to have it suited to the peculiar treatment required by the patients. In all asylums that have been erected recently the old errors that formerly characterized buildings of this class have been removed and the improvements which scientific men have introduced been adopted, and it is proposed in the State Asylum of New Jersey to be fully up to the mark of the Bloomingdale and similar institutions which have gained a just reputation from the variety, suitability and completeness of their arrangements. It is expected that one of the plans submitted will be immediately adopted, so that the work can be commenced early in the spring. The State grant is at the disposal of [illegible] having the matter in hand, [illegible] to take [illegible] only what is absolutely necessary to insure a proper consideration of the plans submitted. When completed the building will be an ornament to the State, besides supplying a great want. The architects who had commissions to [illegible] plans are R. M. Hunt, New [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], Newark and J. A. [illegible].

FATAL ACCIDENT.

At a quarter past [illegible] yesterday morning a German [illegible] while driving a horse and wagon down town, and [illegible] street, the horse [illegible] and dashing to one side threw [illegible] against the [illegible] He was [illegible] and is not expected to live.

DEATH FROM FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

Dr. McNeil [illegible] of West [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] street, [illegible] weeks ago [illegible] In what manner the fracture was received the certificate failed to state, but it is presumed that it was the result of an accident.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm and more active. The cotton market was excited and strong, advancing about ⅛c. per pound.

MONEY STRINGENT.

The money market was stringent throughout the day. The earlier dealings were generally at ⅛ per cent, with the addition sometimes of legal interest. In the afternoon there was an increased demand, which led to numerous transactions at ¼ per cent for the use of balances over night. The inquiry was almost over at three o'clock, when the rate closed 1-16 a ⅛ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer gives notice to holders of the three per cents that holders of all such certificates bearing date May 15, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers 2,952 and 3,201 inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000 each, between the numbers 2,963 and 3,197 inclusive, will be paid on presentation at his office, and that after the 20th day of February, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the reserve of the banks.

Prime paper continues neglected in the interest attaching to the call loan market, but is quoted 9 a 12 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was lower, the leading bankers having reduced their asking rates to 109¾ for sixty day sterling and 110 for sight bills.

GOLD UNSETTLED—109 A 109½.

The gold market opened weak, in consequence of the extravagant terms demanded for carrying gold, and went off to 109, but suddenly rallied later in the forenoon to 109½, but became feverish and continued so the remainder of the day between these extremes, the subsequent reaction to 109 being occasioned by the exceeding heaviness of the loan market at the close. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	109¼	2 P. M.	109¼
11 A. M.	109¼	2:38 P. M.	109
11:34 A. M.	109	3 P. M.	109¼
12 M.	109¼	3:40 P. M.	109¼
12:44 P. M.	109¼	4 P. M.	109¼
1 P. M.	109½	5:30 P. M.	109⅛ a 109¼

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 7 per cent gold to ¼ per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$51,538,000
Gold balances	2,300,064
Currency balances	3,590,349

The Assistant Treasurer paid out $600,000 gold, or a total of $7,950,000, on account of January interest, and $250,000 in redemption of called '62s, making the total redeemed at New York $22,497,000.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The government list was lower with the decline in gold, while the stringency in money tempted sales of the currency bonds, and induced lower prices in them as well as in the gold-bearing issues. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 114⅞ a 115⅛; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅜ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 114⅞ a 115; do. five-twenties, 1865, registered, 110 a 110½; do. do., 1862, coupon, 110⅞ a 110½; do. do., 1864, do., 110⅞ a 110⅝; do. do., 1865, do., 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. do., 1867, registered, 111⅞ a 112; do. do., 1865, coupon, 111⅞ a 111⅝; do. do., 1867, do., 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. do., 1868, do., 112⅞ a 112⅞; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do. do., coupon, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109⅛; do. do., coupon, 109⅛ a 110⅛.

THE CITY BANK SHARES.

The following were the bids for the bank shares:—New York, 125; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 117; Mechanics', 125; Union, 133; America, 145; City, 220; Merchants' Exchange, 92; Leather Manufacturers', 180; State of New York, 106; Commerce, 111; Ocean, 12; Mercantile, 120; American Exchange, 111; Pacific, 190; Bank of the Republic, 115; Bank of North America, 103; Metropolitan, 131; East River, 108; St. Nicholas, 116; Commonwealth, 88; Park, 156; Fourth National, 107½; Ninth National, 109; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 75.

THE STOCK MARKET STRONG.

The stringency in the money market has been almost disregarded by the speculation in stocks, which, while irregular to some extent, have been on the whole firm or strong. A cable despatch from London states that the business of the Board there yesterday was the largest recorded for any one day in forty-six years. An obvious reason for such an active demand for stocks and shares in London is offered in the plethora of money just now in the British metropolis, where, with the bank rate down to three per cent the street rate is still lower, ranging from 2 to 2¼ a 2½ per cent. Here the speculative appetite has been whetted by the general anticipation of a spring rise in prices, but is not so freely gratified, because even the "bulls" themselves admit that stocks are high, but capable of going much higher. A desire to be "in" stocks, but under the safest circumstances, doubtless explains the run on the low-priced stocks during the past two days and the fresh debut of Boston, Hartford and Erie. A little fear of Wabash occasioned a neglect of that stock after sales at 74 and a concurrent shyness of Western Union and Northwest—which were so strong in the closing days of the old year—turned attention to features which "had not had their rise." Erie was directly inspired by the bill of Senator O'Brien proposing a repeal of the classification law, and literally "jumped" in the afternoon on a rumor that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., was very sick and confined to bed. This rumor had the uncharitable effect of advancing Erie to 36⅛. Still another "bull" influence was derived from a report that the several interests represented in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and Panama had been harmonized for a schedule of rates, which would inure to the advantage of all three corporations. Union Pacific rose to 30¾, Pacific Mail to 55⅞ and Panama to 78. At the close of banking hours the difficulty of making up bank accounts forced a good many cash sales, under which, and the pressure of a number of realizations, there was a sudden reaction of ½ a 1 per cent, Wabash falling to 73; but the market got over it and went smoothly on again, reaching the highest prices of the day in most instances as the brokers were separating for the night. The directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock, payable February 1, and at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the instalments of cash paid upon the outstanding scrip from the time of the payment of the same to February 1, the transfer books closing January 6.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	96⅝	95⅞
New York Central scrip	92⅛	91
Erie	36⅛	34⅞
Reading	112⅝	112
Lake Shore	95⅜	94⅞
Wabash	74	73
Northwestern	69⅝	69⅛
Northwestern preferred	93	92⅛
Rock Island	108⅞	107⅞
St. Paul	58	57⅛
St. Paul preferred	81	80⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	47	46⅛
Union Pacific	30¾	29⅞
Western Union Telegraph	71⅛	70⅞
Pacific Mail	56⅛	55⅞

SOUTHERN SECURITIES IRREGULAR.

The Southern list was irregular and dull. The Virginias were weak on the refusal of the State to pay the interest on the old bonds and the prospect of a passage over the Governor's veto of the bill to stay funding. The consols fell to 56. South Carolinas were firm on the hope of interest payments next month, or as soon as the taxes are gathered. The following were the closing [illegible]:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 66 a 66½; do., new, [illegible]; Virginias, ex coupon, 54 a 61; do., registered stock, [illegible]; do. consolidated [illegible]; do. deferred [illegible]; Georgia sixes, 71 a 78; do. sevens, 87 a 89; North Carolinas, ex coupon, 32 a 33; do. funding, 1866, [illegible]; do. 1868, 24 a 27; do. new, 16 a 17; do. special tax, 15 a 16; Missouri sixes, 95 a [illegible]; [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible]; Louisiana [illegible] eights, [illegible]; do. eights, 1875, 71 a [illegible]; [illegible] South Carolina sixes, 60 a [illegible]; [illegible] Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, [illegible] 92; South Carolina sixes, 63 a [illegible]; do. new, January and July, 36 a 36½; do. do., April and October, 34 a 36; Arkansas sixes, funded, 48 a 52.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 3—10:15 A. M.

$3100 US 5-20, c, '62	110¼	10 shs Pac M SS Co	53
500 do...am. c	110	100 Con C of Md...b c, c	40
1500 US 5-20, c, '67...c	112⅛	200 West U Tel...b c	70⅞
2000 do	112⅛	150 Am Mer U Exp	59½
1000 US 6's, 10-40, c	110	10 do	59⅝
500 do...s30	111⅛	200 U S Express	66
6000 Va 6's, con	56⅛	15 N Y C & HR	96
2000 SC 6's n, J&Jy	25	20 do	96⅛
10000 do	25⅛	100 do...b c, c	95¾
1000 SC 6's n, Apl&Oct	21	400 do	95⅞
1000 Missouri 6's	95	200 do	96
5000 Brook 6's w l	93	100 do	96⅛
5000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	94⅛	1000 N Y C & H RR cts	91⅛
5000 do	94	100 Erie RR	35⅛
1000 Harlem 1st mtg	101	150 do	35
2000 do	100⅞	500 do	35⅞
3000 Mich So 2d m	98	400 do...s c	35⅞
1000 Cen Pac gd b	100⅛	500 do	35⅛
3000 do	100⅞	200 do	35⅞
22000 Union Pac 1st m	91	5 L S & M S RR	95
2000 do...c	90⅞	700 do...b c	94⅝
2000 do	90⅞	300 do	94⅝
5000 do...s3	90⅞	200 do...b3	94⅞
1000 do	90⅞	300 do...c	94⅝
10000 Un P 7's, l g b	80	300 L S & M S R R scrip, b c	86⅝
15000 do	79⅛	360 Panama RR	75
3000 Un Pac 10's, inc	83½	17 do...b c	74⅛
1000 Bel & So Il 1st	98	108 do	74⅞
1000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	96	200 C & N W RR...b c	69⅛
1000 T & W 1st m, S L d	89⅛	100 Chic & N W pf b c, b3	92⅞
2000 Tol & Wab 2d m...c	92⅛	100 Union Pac RR	29⅞
3000 Gal & Chic 1st	107	100 do...b c, s3	29⅝
1000 Clev & Pitts 4th m	84	100 do...c	29⅞
1000 do	83⅛	112 New Jersey Cent RR	109⅛
5000 Ohio & Miss 2d	82⅛	100 Mil & St Paul RR...s3	57⅞
4000 Chic & Mil 1st m.x i	93	900 do	57⅛
5000 C, C & I C 1st	89⅛	600 do...s3	57⅞
2000 M & S P 7 3-10 con	95⅛	100 Tol, W & W RR...b3	73⅛
10 shs Ocean Bank	22	100 do...b5	73⅞
10 Mer Ex Bank	96	300 Ohio & M RR pf	75
200 Md Coal Co	24⅛	17 Chic, B & Q RR	124⅛
26 Del & Hud C Co b c	123	100 H & St Jo RR	55⅞
200 Quicksilver M Co	26⅞	200 do	20⅞
205 Mariposa pf	1⅛	200 do	20⅞

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$3000 US 6's, c, '81...c	114⅞	$1500 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅛
15000 U S 6's, '81, r	114⅜	600 do...s c	111
15000 do	114⅛	15000 do	111⅛
1500 US 5-20 c, '62	110⅛	9000 U S 5-20, r, '67	111⅞
22500 do	110⅛	25000 US 5-20, c, '67	112⅝
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	112⅞	11000 do...c	112⅝
21000 US 5-20, r, '65	110⅛	500 U S 5's, 10-40, c	109⅞
22000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Va 6's, con	57	20000 shs N Y C & H R ctfs	91⅛
5000 Cen Pac gold b	100⅛	10000 do...c	91⅞
11000 Un Pac RR 1st m	90⅞	100 Erie RR	35⅞
16000 U Pac 7's, l g bds	80	200 do...b c	35⅞
1000 Erie 4th m	90	100 L S & M S RR	95
100 shs Con C of Md	40⅞	1000 do...b c	95
100 do	40⅞	600 Un Pac RR...b c	30⅛
600 do	41	600 do	30
200 Md Coal Co	24⅛	900 Panama RR	76⅛
100 Quick M Co	26⅛	700 do	77
100 Quick M Co pf...b c	31⅛	100 Chi & N W RR	69⅞
100 Pac M SS Co	55⅛	200 do...b c	69⅛
50 do	55⅛	400 Chic & Rk I RR	108⅛
200 do	55⅞	100 do...b c	108⅛
200 do...b c	55⅞	400 do	107⅞
1100 do	55⅝	100 Mil & St P RR	57⅞
300 West Un Tel...b c	71⅛	50 Pitts, Ft W & C gtd	96⅛
100 do...b3	71⅞	100 do	96
100 Canton Co...b c	78	100 Del, Lack & W RR	104⅞
100 U S Express Co	66⅛	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	3⅞
100 do	66⅛	10 Morris & Es RR	92⅛
28 Am Mer U Ex	59	100 H & St Jo RR	55⅛
50 do...b3	59	100 do	55
10 do	59½	100 Col, C & I C RR	20⅛
100 N Y C & H R RR...c	96⅛	100 Tol, W & W RR...b c	73⅞

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	70⅞ a 71	Northwestern	69⅛ a 69⅜
Pacific Mail	55⅞ a 55⅞	N'west'n pf	92⅞ a 93⅛
N Y Cen con	96⅛ a 96⅜	Rock Island	108⅛ a 108⅜
N Y Cen scrip	91⅞ a 92	St. Paul	57⅜ a 57⅝
Erie	35⅞ a 36⅛	St. Paul pref	80⅞ a 80⅞
Reading	112⅛ a 112⅜	Wabash	73⅞ a 73⅞
Lake Shore	95⅛ a 95⅜	Ohio & Miss	46⅞ a 47
Lake Shore sc'p	88⅜ a 88⅝	Bos, Har & Erie	4⅛ a 4⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛ a 30⅛	Col, C & Ind Cen	20⅛ a 20⅞
Pittsburg	125⅛ a 125⅜		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market remains quiet for all descriptions, and prices continue firm. The sales have been confined today to jobbing lots. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio), ordinary, 16c. a 16⅛c.; do. do. fair, 16⅞c. a 16⅞c.; do. do. good, 17⅛c. a 17⅛c.; do. do. prime, 18c. a 18⅛c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12c. a 12⅛c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand for cotton, on the spot, principally for consumption and export. Prices were irregular, but closed ⅛c. higher. The market for future delivery was active at ⅛c. improvement in rates. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	759	—	759
Consumption	1,055	454	1,459
Speculation	36	310	346
Total	1,850	714	2,564

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—January, 100 at 19⅞c., 300 at 19 13-16c., short notice; 1,400 at 20c.; February, 100 at 20⅛c., 300 at 20 3-16c., 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 7-16c., 200 at 20⅛c.; March, 800 at 20⅞c.; April, 200 at 21c., 100 at 20 15-16c., 600 at 21c., 200 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21c. May, 50 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21⅛c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 300 January for 300 February. Total, 4,800 bales. To-day—January, 100 at 20c., 300 at 20⅛c., 500 at 20 3-16c., 1,300 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 5-16c., 200 at 20⅞c., 200 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 5-16c., 300 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20⅛c. and 200 at 20 5-16c., short notice; 100 at 20 7-16c., 100 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 5-16c., short notice; February, 300 at 20⅞c., 200 at 20 9-16c., 400 at 20⅞c., 200 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20 11-16c., 400 at 20⅞c., 600 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20 13-16c., 200 at 20⅞c., 500 at 20⅞c., 200 at 20⅞c., 200 at 20 13-16c., 250 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20 15-16c., 1,250 at 21c.; March, 200 at 21c., 100 at 21⅛c., 201 at 21c., 100 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21c., 200 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21 3-16c., 200 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21⅛c., 400 at 21⅛c., 200 at 21⅛c.; April, 200 at 21 5-16c., 500 at 21⅛c.; May, 200 at 21⅞c., 200 at 21⅝c., 100 at 21⅛c. Exchange—9-16c. paid to exchange 100 February for 100 April, ⅛c. paid to exchange 100, short notice January for 100 February; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 January for 200 February. Total, 13,250 bales. Grand total, 18,100 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅛d.; by sail, 3-16d. a 7-32d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports by sail, [illegible] a 1c., gold. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 1,362; New Orleans, 2,270; Mobile, 870; Savannah, 1,288; Charleston, estimated, 1,600; Wilmington, 103; Norfolk, 1,452; Baltimore, 97; New York, 792; Boston, 245. Total, 9,480. Total last week, 22,570. This day last year, 24,892. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Good middling	21⅜	21⅝	22⅛	22⅛

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 10,352 bbls.; wheat, 13,360 bushels; corn, 52,800 do.; corn meal, 200 bbls.; oats, 22,250 bushels; barley, 26,600 do. The flour market was firm under a moderate demand at previous prices. The sales, comprising all kinds, aggregate 8,500 bbls., at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal was quiet but steady. There were small sales of Western white at our quotation. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 25
Extra State	6 50 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 25
Extra do	6 40 a 6 90
Extra Minnesota	7 30 a 8 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 50
Family	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 40
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 50
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a 6 25
Southern extra	6 75 a 8 25
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western white	4 00 a 4 10
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 20 a —
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a 19 75
Baltimore	4 15 a —
Caloric	4 00 a —
Calcine	3 85 a 3 90
Western	3 70 a 3 90

—Wheat was quiet, but firm. We note sales of about 29,000 bushels at $1 57 for a small lot Chicago spring in store, $1 56 a $1 57½ for No. 1 a No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1 74 for white, $1 58 for winter red in store, and $1 65 for choice amber Michigan. Corn was firmer and fairly active. The sales were about 72,500 bushels at 75c. a 76c. on the track for Western, 77c. a 78c. for do. afloat, 76c. a 80c. for old mixed afloat, and 75c. for white. Oats were firmer, prime bringing 57c. The sales were 24,000 bushels at 56c. on the track and 57c. delivered for No. 2 Chicago. Barley remained quiet. The sales were about 500 bushels two-rowed State on private terms, quoted within the range of 80c. a 90c. Rye was dull and nominal at 70c. for Western, 85c. for Canada, in bond, and 90c. for State.

FREIGHTS.—The market still continues quiet, but rates were without perceptible change. In the chartering line there was a moderate call for vessels for the petroleum trade, also for general cargo, but business was interrupted to a great extent by the firmness of owners. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, [illegible] bushels grain at 8d.; 1,500 boxes bacon, 22s. 6d. a 25s.; 100 tierces beef, 4s.; 70 bales cotton, ⅛d.; and, by sail, 15,000 bushels corn, 8d.; 25 tons tallow, 20s. To London, by sail, [illegible] bushels corn, 8d.; and by steam, 500 bbls. pork, [illegible]. To Glasgow, by sail, 7,000 bushels grain, 8d. To Antwerp, 400 boxes bacon, 30s. The charters were:—A Norwegian bark, hence to a direct Atlantic port, 12,000 cases refined petroleum, 30c.; a Swedish bark, 500 tons, from Wilmington to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, at 8s. for spirits and 5s. for rosin. Reported, a British bark, 4,000 bbls. petroleum to the Continent, without particulars.

MOLASSES.—The inquiry to-day has been very moderate, and chiefly for domestic. The sales were about 200 bbls. of New Orleans within the price of our quotations. We quote:—

[illegible]

[illegible]

CATTLE MARKET.

Beef was dull, but unchanged; quoted at 10c. a 11⅛c. for common to good. Hogs were steady at 5½c. a 5⅞c. Receipts—Cattle, 120, and hogs, 1,200.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1872.

Cotton active; middlings, 19⅜c. a 19⅛c. Net receipts, 2,270 bales; gross, 3,516. Exports to Great Britain, 6,116. Sales, 11,000. Stock, 180,161.

MOBILE, Jan. 3, 1872.

Cotton active and excited; middlings, 19⅛c. a 19⅜c. Net receipts, 870 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,874. Sales, 2,000. Stock, 63,193.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3, 1872.

Cotton active at full prices; middlings, 19⅛c. a 19⅜c.; low middlings, 19⅛c. a 19⅜c. Net receipts, 1,288 bales. Exports coastwise, 969. Sales, 3,265. Stock, 82,738.

GALVESTON, Jan. 3, 1872.

Cotton strong; good ordinary, 18c. Net receipts, 1,363 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,422. Sales, 2,000. Stock, 46,759.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, 1872.

Tobacco very active; sales 75 hhds.; lugs, $6 25 a $8; low to fine leaf, $8 25 a $18 25.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3, 1872.

Cattle—Receipts, 72 cars, making the supply 277 cars, an increase of 165 cars over the same time last week. Market rules quiet, buyers purchasing cautiously. Prices for good are unchanged but weak. Common to medium, 10c. a 20c. lower. Sales 205 Ohio steers, 1,130 to 1,680 lbs., at $5 18 a $6 89; 132 Indianas, 1,109 to 1,265 lbs., at $5 25 a $5 75; 29 Canadas, averaging 1,120 lbs., at $5; 313 Illinois, 1,030 to 1,442 lbs., at $4 70 a $6 50. Sheep and lambs—Supply, 3,400 head. Market active and firm; prices ⅛c. better. Sales 426 Ohio sheep, 77 to 114 lbs., at $5 a $6 62½; 131 New York, 115 to 127 lbs., at $5 75 a $6 12½; 517 Canada lambs, 80 to 84 lbs., at $7 a $7 25. Hogs—Receipts, 600 head. Market active and firm. Stock scarce and not enough to meet the demand. Sales at $4 75 a $4 95 for good.

Shipments by rail—Corn, 37,000 bushels. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Duluth spring at $1 58. Corn in fair demand; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 58c. a 58½c., 17,700 bushels do. at 58c. Oats nominally 45c. in store. Rye neglected. Barley dull and unchanged, with no sales. Pork quiet at $13 50 for heavy mess. Lard quiet at 9½c. a 10c. Highwines quoted nominally 91c. a 92c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1872.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 25 for white winter, $8 75 for double extra. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 50; choice white Canada at $1 85. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 67½c. Barley held at $1 for upland Canada; $1 10 for Bay Quinte. Rye nominally 80c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed steady; shorts, $23 a $24; shipstuffs, $25 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 91c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92⅛; 1865's, old, 94⅜; 1867's, 94⅞; ten-forties, 92.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 3—Evening.—Rentes closed at 56f. 52c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed strong. Middling uplands, 10⅛d.; middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—1:30 P. M.—The wheat supply falls 209,000 quarters below the estimate, and causes a rise. California white wheat, 12s. 8d.; red Western spring, No. 2, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 6d. and red winter, 11s. 9d. Corn, 31s. 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 60s. for new; lard, 44s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Common rosin, 12s. per cwt. Turpentine, 50s. a 51s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 3.—Tallow, 48s. 6d. a 48s. 9d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £33 a £33 5s. per ton. Turpentine, 53s. per cwt.

NEWARK'S NEW COUNCIL.

The Organization—Mayor Ricord's Message.

In accordance with the programme printed in Monday's HERALD the old board of Newark's Common Council met and adjourned *sine die* Tuesday night. Immediately afterwards the new Board organized with the re-election of D. W. Baker as President and Nathaniel P. Marsh as Messenger. The chief business of the evening was the reading of Mayor Ricord's Message, an extremely lengthy document, but full of interesting facts, figures and excellent suggestions. It furnishes an admirable exhibit of the financial and general condition of the city. Mr. Ricord opens by trusting that the Council would unite with him in thanking God for the health and welfare of the community. The educational interests have flourished during the year, though one-half the children entitled to schooling have not and cannot now be provided for. Only $15,000 was spent for the poor—half as much as last year.

The value of school property is now $600,000. The number of children who attended school during the year was 27,858, nearly three thousand more than in the preceding year. The Mayor thinks the whole city should be included in the lamp district, and, a year behind the HERALD, urges the necessity of two new police sub-stations. The finances of the city are set forth as follows:—Total amount of debt December 31, 1871, $3,848,604. For the liquidation of this debt there is in the sinking fund and due from assessments for street and sewer improvements, unpaid taxes, &c., $2,668,346, leaving an actual debt of $1,180,257, which, at the present rate of taxation, will be cleared off in three years' time. The value of real estate in the city this year is $68,283,535—over $9,500,000 more than it was last year. The value of personal property has increased less than half a million, and is now, he estimates, $21,717,506. The total value of taxable property is nearly $89,000,000. The amount raised by taxation was $1,396,620—$3,000 more than in 1870. Estimating the population at 125,000, the tax *per capita* has been $11 59. The county tax was $146,000 greater than in 1870, but the city's was $60,000 less. This exhibit altogether is very gratifying to citizens generally.

HIGHWAYMEN AT WORK.

Adolph Korkrumph, of 244 Tenth avenue, charges, while passing the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, on Monday night, he was attacked by a gang of roughs, who knocked him down and forcibly took his watch from his pocket. On Tuesday night he recognized a young man named John Ryan as one of the gang, and caused his arrest by an officer of the Twentieth precinct yesterday morning. Upon the parties appearing before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market the complainant failed to identify the prisoner as the party who took his property but as one of the parties who assaulted him. A complaint of assault and battery was preferred against him. He was locked up in default of $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BALL—CARPENTER.—At the residence of Charles Walker, Esq., Newark, N. J., on Monday, January 1, 1872, by the Rev. William R. Brown, GEORGE J. BALL, of Newark, to LILLIE A., second daughter of Hon. R. B. Carpenter, of Charleston, S. C. No cards.

BIRMINGHAM—MEHAN.—On Wednesday, December 27, at St. Mary's church, Hoboken, by the Rev. A. Cauvin, MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, of New York, to JANE E., daughter of the late Peter Mehan, of Hoboken.

CUREY—RABINEAU.—On Tuesday, January 2, 1872, by Rev. J. Weaver, Mr. WILLIAM B. CUREY to Miss IDA M. RABINEAU.

D'ESTERHAZY—BRADY.—On Monday, December 25, by the Rev. Father Gertz, Mr. F. O. D'ESTERHAZY to Miss ANNA T., youngest daughter of the late John Brady.

LIEBMANN—ROTHSCHILD.—On Sunday, December 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. HERMANN LIEBMANN to Miss AUGUSTE ROTHSCHILD.

MANGAM—RUSS.—On Monday, December 25, at St. Ann's church, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. IRVING MANGAM to Miss L. RUSS, both of this city.

[illegible]WAGEN—HERBELL.—On Thursday, December 28, at the St. James English Lutheran church, by the Rev. Mr. A. [illegible], GEORGE O. [illegible]WAGEN to EMILY C. HERBELL.

[illegible]—DE FOREST.—At Mo[illegible], N. J., on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, by Rev. G. S. Plumley, [illegible] of New York, to KATE L. JAQUES, daughter of John J. [illegible].

Died.

ARNOLD.—At [illegible] on Monday, January 1, [illegible].

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 5th inst., at half-past two o'clock, from St. Paul's [illegible] Troy, N. Y.

[illegible].—On Wednesday morning, January 3, after a short but severe illness, JOHN [illegible], youngest son of John J. and Mary [illegible], aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from [illegible] street, at one o'clock this Thursday afternoon.

BROWNE.—On Tuesday, January 2, after a few days' illness, JAMES [illegible], son of John H. and Mary A. Browne, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, January 4, at eleven o'clock A. M., at their residence, No. 136 East Thirty-fifth street.

[illegible] papers please copy.

BYRNES.—On Wednesday, January 3, at her residence, corner Smith and Baltic streets, Brooklyn, MARY A. BYRNES, the beloved wife of Jeremiah Byrnes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, January 5, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Paul's church, Court street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Flatbush Cemetery.

COX.—At Unionport, Westchester, on Monday, January 1, JOHN G. COX, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Unionport, on Thursday, January 4, at two o'clock P. M. The funeral services will be in St. Raymond's church.

DUNHAM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, January 1, MARY G. DUNHAM, wife of Alvin Dunham.

The funeral services will take place from the Methodist Episcopal church, in said village, on Thursday afternoon, January 4, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 3, 1872, JAMES C. FIELDS, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, January 4, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 176 Willoughby street, corner of Hudson avenue.

GALLAGHER.—On Tuesday, January 2, of general debility, JOHN GALLAGHER, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 119 Mulberry street, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 4th inst., at half-past one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GLASS.—On Wednesday, January 3, 1872, MARY, only daughter of George and Ann Glass, aged 19 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, Fifty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, on Friday, the 5th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

Scotch papers please copy.

GOGGIN.—On Tuesday night, January 2, 1872, MAGGIE GOGGIN, the beloved daughter of Terence and Catharine Goggin, aged 17 months.

Little pet is gone.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at two o'clock, Thursday, 4th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 130 avenue B.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 3, 1872, IDA CAROTHERS, daughter of Frank W. and Alice C. Greene, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 228 Clinton street, on Friday afternoon, January 5, at two o'clock.

GUION.—On Wednesday, January 3, 1872, HARRIET GUION, widow of James H. Guion, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 227 East Forty-ninth street, on Friday, the 5th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, January 3, JAMES K. HUNTER, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 26 Dominick street, on Sunday, 7th, at one o'clock P. M.

IVES.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, December 28, ALBERT B. IVES, in his 51st year.

MEAD.—On Tuesday, January 2, MARY A. V., wife of Lawrence Mead, and eldest daughter of Roger and Ann Monaghan, aged 25 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Funeral will take place Thursday, January 4, at nine o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 616 Lexington avenue, to the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

JONES.—On Wednesday, January 3, Mrs. MARY JONES, widow of Nathaniel Jones, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Lyman N., 322 East 121st street, on Friday, January 5, at three o'clock P. M.

KAIN.—On Wednesday, January 3, WILLIAM MORROGH KAIN, youngest son of James and Isabella Kain, aged 4 weeks, 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 316 East Twenty-first street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

MEYER.—On Wednesday, January 3, CHARLES H. MEYER, eldest son of the late John S. Meyer, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

MORIER.—At her residence, in Chicago, Ill., early on Wednesday morning, January 3, MARY JANE MCKENZIE, wife of Edmond Morier, aged 24 years, 8 months and 3 days.

MURPHY.—On Tuesday, January 2, 1872, PETER MURPHY, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family and those of his brother, Philip Murphy, and of his deceased brothers, Revs. Mark, Patrick and Henry Murphy, and of his brothers-in-law, Cornelius Dever, Claudius Bradley, John Reilly and John Gracken, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's church, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, January 4, at ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

MCCABE.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Monday, January 1, 1872, THOMAS MCCABE, a native of Newtown Forbes, county Longford, Ireland, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother-in-law's (Captain Thomas Kiley) residence, 42 Beach street, New York, on Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Joseph's church for solemn requiem mass, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MCDONNELL.—At his mother's residence, 124 East Thirty-second street, WILLIAM MCDONNELL, aged 26 years.

Funeral on Friday, 5th inst., at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On Wednesday, January 3, the beloved wife of William McLaughlin.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 5th inst., at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 19 Prince street.

NUGENT.—On Wednesday, January 3, WILLIAM NUGENT, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-day, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 59 Houston street.

O'LOUGHLIN.—On Wednesday, January 3, MARGARET O'LOUGHLIN, wife of the late John O'Loughlin, a native of Kilkishen, county Clare, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 47 First street, on Friday afternoon, January 5, 1872, at one o'clock; thence to Calvary Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

O'SULLIVAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, CATRINE AGNES, infant daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth O'Sullivan, aged 1 months and 2 weeks.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 436 Pearl street this day (Thursday), at one o'clock precisely.

PECK.—On Tuesday, January 2, JOHN HIRAM, son of Herbert C. and Mary A. Peck, aged 11 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 4th, at one P. M., from corner of Oak street and Jackson avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J. (late Bergen). Trains on Newark and New York Railroad leave foot of Liberty street at twelve M.

Brooklyn papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, January 3, of scarlet fever, JOHN BANK, son of John J. and Hannah Richardson, aged 4 years and five months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 136 Mercer street, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SAMTER.—On Tuesday, January 2, SIDNEY L. SAMTER, youngest son of Mark and Minnie Samter, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 421 West Fifteenth street, this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock.

SCHROEDER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, January 3, 1872, THEODORE A. SCHROEDER, aged 34 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Professors of Hoboken Academy and the members of the German Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the German Club House, corner Sixth and Hudson streets, Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, January 5, at two P. M.

SCHENCK.—At Merchants' Hotel, on Wednesday, January 3, after a painful illness, DAVID DEY SCHENCK, of New Jersey, aged 29 years and 6 months.

His remains will be conveyed to Cranberry, N. J., for interment on Friday, [illegible] A. M. train. Friends are respectfully invited without further notice.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday, January 3, at [illegible] West Thirteenth street, JOHN SCOTT.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, at nine A. M. on Friday next.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday, January 3, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of John Scott, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, January 5, at eight o'clock, from St. Stephen's church, corner Carroll and Hicks streets, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment in Whippany, New Jersey.

SULLIVAN.—On Wednesday, January 3, at 137 Luquer street, Brooklyn, after a brief illness, [illegible], aged 2 years and 10 months, daughter of Eugene H. and Mary E. Sullivan.

TAYLOR.—At her residence, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, January 3, Mrs. JANE B. TAYLOR, widow of James Taylor, formerly of this city.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Episcopal church, Stamford, on Friday, January 5, at two o'clock P. M., to which the relatives and friends are respectfully invited. New York and New Haven express train leaves Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue at quarter past twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

T[illegible].—On Wednesday morning, January 3, Mrs. E. [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, E. [illegible] Jennings, No. [illegible] West [illegible] street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Troy papers please copy.

TREE.—On Tuesday, January 2, 1872, [illegible], only daughter of John H. and [illegible].

Funeral from the residence of her parents, [illegible], N. J., on Thursday, January 4, at [illegible] P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty street at [illegible] P. M.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, January 2, [illegible] WALLACE, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible] Third avenue, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock P. M.

W[illegible].—At her late residence, [illegible], Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, January 2, [illegible], wife of [illegible] W[illegible].

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 5th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

WITTERS.—On Tuesday, January 2, ELIZA WITTERS, widow of John [illegible], aged 88 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, [illegible] street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 4th inst., at two P. M.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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RIOTING IN ROCHESTER.

Great Excitement and Further Attempts to Lynch Howard.

Hooting the Military—Brigadier General Clarke in a Perilous Position.

PLANTING CANNON IN THE STREETS.

The Prisoner To Be Guarded and the Peace Preserved at All Hazards.

Another Police Raid on the Mob.

The Negro Indicted for Outraging the Little Girl—Not Brought Into Court for Fear He Would Be Killed.

The Evidence Against Him and Full Particulars of the Whole Affair.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1872.

From three o'clock until eleven o'clock this morning the city was comparatively quiet. Four companies of the Fifty-fourth regiment are guarding the jail and its approaches, and loaded cannon are placed so as to command the bridges.

HOOTING AND HISSING THE MILITARY.

At eleven o'clock this forenoon quite a crowd assembled, and there is a good deal of hooting at the military, but no overt act has been committed.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CLARKE IN DANGER.

At half-past eleven some one placed on a canal boat, in the slip of Court street, a flag, on which were the words, "Avenge your brothers." Brigadier General Clarke tore it down, and the crowd rushed upon him, and for a short time he was in peril, but was released, and firearms were handed to him by friends.

MORE SOLDIERS ORDERED OUT.

The Sheriff has ordered out the remaining six companies of the Fifty-fourth regiment, and they are now assembling at the arsenal.

It is feared there will be more trouble this afternoon and evening.

The authorities are determined to defend the jail, but they wish the negro, Howard, well out of it.

Further particulars of the shooting last evening show that the soldiers were pelted by the mob with brickbats and stones and several of them injured. The order to charge was given, and some of the men fired instead.

THE NEGRO HOWARD INDICTED.

TWO P. M.—There is considerable of a crowd about the jail, but the heavy rain seems to check the excitement. No violence has been committed since noon.

Preparations are being made to meet any emergency this evening. The police are massed at headquarters, ready to move to any point.

The negro Howard has been indicted.

Another Charge on the Mob—Calling Out the Veterans.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 3—4 P. M.

The police in a body have just made a charge on the mob gathered in the vicinity of the jail and are driving them through the streets in every direction. The greatest crowds are now in Buffalo street, at the intersection of State. The Veteran military companies—the old Thirteenth, One Hundred and Eighth, Ryan Zouaves and One Hundred and Fortieth—have been sworn in as special policemen and are now reporting at Police Headquarters, which place they will guard and the prisoners who may be captured by the regular police.

Several soldiers who stepped out of the lines this afternoon were knocked down by ruffians.

PUBLIC PEACE TO BE PRESERVED AT ALL COSTS.

It was thought that Howard, the negro, would be taken into Court this afternoon, but the Judges of the Oyer and Terminer will not consent until it is determined whether Howard's victim will recover or not. Judge E. Darwin Smith and County Judge Fuller have directed the Sheriff not to take Howard from the jail at present, and to protect the public property and preserve the public peace at all hazards.

PLANTING CANNON IN THE STREETS.

The howitzers have been removed to positions where they will command Exchange street and the approaches from the east side of the river more effectually.

A More Peaceful Aspect.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3—8 P. M.

At this hour comparative quiet reigns in the guarded district. It is now thought there will not be any trouble during the night. In Exchange street, from Buffalo street, people are not permitted to stop and talk; they are ordered to "walk on."

DETAILS OF THE RIOT.

[From the Rochester Express, Jan. 2.]

In the third edition of Saturday's *Express* we gave a brief account of a terrible and revolting crime that had been committed by a negro upon the person of Cecelia Ochs, a little white girl only ten years of age. As soon as the facts transpired the greatest excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the child's residence, and indeed throughout the entire city. The particulars of the horrible affair are as follows:—

On Saturday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, Cecelia Ochs, aged ten years, the daughter of Nicholas Ochs, living at No. 72 South Francis street, while near her father's residence, and in company with another girl, of about the same age, was accosted by a negro, who asked her to conduct him to the residence of a colored man named Wykoff. The little girl said she knew where the man lived, and would show him. He then gave her fifteen cents. The child went with him to the place, 90 Hunter street, but on arriving there the villain said he wanted to see some other persons first, and asked her to go with him. He then took her to a common some distance above the Rapids, near the river, where he made known his devilish designs. The child resisted with all her strength, and attempted to scream, but the fiend struck her in the face and told her if she made an outcry or resisted he would cut her throat. Upon making further resistance the devil incarnate beat her in the face until the blood flowed from the wounds, knocking out one of her teeth. He finally accomplished his hellish purpose, inflicting injuries upon the child which may result fatally. The inhuman wretch then told her to go home, and pointing out the direction opposite to the true one, left her. The little girl, terribly frightened and bewildered, crossed the river on the ice, and found her way to Mr. E. R. Chapin's residence, near Loder & Chapin's glue factory, in the town of Brighton. On entering the house she presented a pitiable condition, and Mrs. Chapin, on questioning her, ascertained the above particulars. She was then kindly cared for, and Mr. Chapin harnessed his horse and hastened to the police office to give information of the crime. He arrived at about half-past two o'clock. Chief Sherman proceeded immediately to the residence of Mr. Chapin and heard the girl's story. She gave a minute and clear description of the negro, which led the Chief to suspect that the guilty wretch was one William Edward Howard, who was well known to the police, whom they had been in search of several days for another offence—that of larceny—stealing a pair of opera glasses from the desk of Miss Schermerhorn in the Surrogate's office. On returning to the office the Chief detailed all the detectives and every officer that could be spared to ferret out and capture the suspected person. All that afternoon and night and the next day, Sunday, the officers searched throughout the city for the villain, assisted by several colored citizens, who were anxious to arrest and bring him to justice. On Sunday night Captain Sullivan and Roundsman McCormick obtained information which led them to believe Howard had gone into the country. They had previously tracked him from the Rapids into the town of Brighton. At about four o'clock yesterday morning the above officers started for the residence of Henry Miller, a farmer living at the Dugway in the town of Penfield, arriving about five o'clock. They secreted themselves until daylight, when they entered the house and found Howard in bed. Captain Sullivan awoke him, when he said that he had been dreaming, and could hardly realize that he was arrested. After getting him outside he attempted to jump over an embankment near by, but was prevented by the revolvers of the officers. He said he had rather be killed than go to the Workhouse. On finding that he could not escape, he made no further resistance. The officers arrived with their prisoner about eight o'clock. Soon after the Chief, the officers who made the arrest, and Officers Hughes, Fickett, Rogers, Burchell and Lynch proceeded with the prisoner to the residence of the girl for the purpose of having her identify him. A large crowd of excited people followed, and on arriving there between three and four hundred had assembled in the yard and in front of the dwelling. Captain Sullivan and Officer McCormick then took the prisoner into the room where the little girl lay in bed. All other persons were excluded. Howard was then placed where the girl could look upon him, and Captain Sullivan asked her if she identified the prisoner as the man who enticed her from her home and committed the assault. She replied, "Yes, that is the man." "Are you sure?" said the Captain. She replied, "Yes, I am sure." Howard then said, "I want to talk to you," addressing the girl. She closed her eyes in disgust, and turning her head to one side refused to hold any conversation with him. The officers then took their prisoner from the room, when the father of the girl made an attempt to get at the guilty wretch, but was prevented from harming him by the officers. When the officers came out of the house with Howard the crowd shouted "Lynch him," "Hang him," "Kill him," and other like epithets. Two persons got near to him and struck him in the back of the neck, when the officers were compelled to draw their revolvers. This act quieted the crowd, and the officers succeeded in getting their prisoner into a hack and drove off at a rapid pace. The maddened people followed, some going to the jail, while others appeared in front of the police office swearing vengeance upon the negro and threatening to lynch him. The excitement at this time was intense, and had the prisoner been taken back to the police office he would not have escaped with his life.

On his way to the jail he denied ever seeing the girl or committing the horrible crime upon her. He still persists in denying his guilt, and says that he arrived from Syracuse at ten o'clock Saturday forenoon, and went directly to Mr. Miller's, in Penfield. He did arrive at that time from Syracuse, but had ample time to reach South Francis street before eleven o'clock, where he met the little girl. As the companion of Cecelia, who was with her at the time the negro first made his appearance, also identifies him, his statement falls to the ground. Several people living on South Francis street, and in that vicinity, also saw Howard shortly before eleven o'clock.

On Sunday afternoon officers Crowley, Further and Shaffer arrested a colored man on suspicion, and took him to the girl's residence, but she said he was not the man and he was allowed to go. A crowd of people also collected at the house, but upon being informed that he was not the person wanted, quietly dispersed.

The officers who made the arrest are entitled to great credit. For forty-eight hours they had not closed their eyes in sleep. The entire police force exerted themselves to their utmost, and although they were not so fortunate as their associates, are equally deserving of credit for their strenuous efforts to arrest the fiend.

LYNCH LAW THREATENED.

This morning about eight o'clock a large crowd of angry men, many of them from the vicinity of the girl's residence, gathered around the police court on Front street, with the express determination of taking Howard from the hands of the officers when he should be brought down from the jail for his preliminary examination and lynching him. The mob remained there until about half-past ten o'clock, when, finding that the negro was not to be brought down, it proceeded up to the jail, augmenting in numbers at every step, until on arriving at the jail square it was composed of several hundreds. The great majority of these were there merely from curiosity, and if anything serious had been done would have kept at a safe distance, but there were some whose manner and language were threatening, and who, if properly led, would have made trouble. The girl's father was on the ground and was strongly urged by some of the turbulent fellows to take the lead in breaking into the jail and they would follow. Cries of "Fetch him out!" "Bring out the nigger!" "Hang him!" "Shoot him!" and the like were numerous. At one stage of the proceedings a party climbed over into the adjoining lumber yard and threw over to the mob a number of sticks and pieces of timber. After a while Sheriff Campbell appeared, and sought, by a few remarks, to quiet the excitement. This he succeeded in doing for awhile, but it broke out again, when he, by virtue of his office, commanded order.

Within the jail Mr. Beckwith and a number of assistants, fully armed, were prepared to defend their charge at any cost, should a serious attack really be made. Upon the arrival of more officers, however, the square was cleared, though as we left a large crowd hovered near the entrance to the jail yard.

It may be as well for the public to know that Howard's case will go directly before the Grand Jury, which met this morning, so that there will be no necessity for bringing the accused out of jail until he shall be arraigned for trial. In the meantime we counsel our citizens to allow the law to take its course. If the man is guilty he will undoubtedly suffer the penalty the law orders. The reputation of Rochester for being a law-and-order-respecting city should not be ruined by the mob violence which was threatened at the jail this morning.

The condition of the girl this morning was not flattering, though there is a chance for her recovery. The outrage was of the most brutal character, and even should her life be spared, her health would probably be permanently impaired. She is attended by Drs. Reichenbach and Little, whose skill may save her.

Howard's mother got a bill of divorce from her first husband, the father of the prisoner, and married a man by the name of James Tate. So far as we know, the mother is an industrious and respectable woman. *Her son, however, is a vain and idle fellow, and undoubtedly a scoundrel.* He was convicted last spring of illegal voting, and served three months of the year just closed in the Penitentiary.

A Talk with the Fiend.

[From the Rochester Union, Jan. 2.]

Sheriff Campbell, with our reporter, last evening paid a visit to the black fiend Howard at the jail. Jailer Beckwith conducted them to the cell of Howard, and, after he was aroused, the following conversation took place:—

REPORTER—Well, Howard, you have got yourself into serious trouble stealing an opera glass; that's what you are here for, is it not?

Howard, who sat in his bed with his head resting on his knees, replied, "Yes, but I didn't steal them; and they accuse me of another thing of which I am innocent."

REPORTER—You do not deny that you saw that little girl on Saturday, do you? She unhesitatingly identified you, as you know.

HOWARD—I am innocent of the charge. I did not see the girl; was not on Francis street on Saturday. I arrived here from Syracuse on Saturday forenoon, at ten o'clock; proceeded direct to my mother's residence, in South Ford street, stayed there a few minutes, and then started for Miller's house, in Penfield. I met several whom I knew and spoke to them, and several I told where I was going. One person I told was Mrs. Hollins, a colored woman. I can show where I was all the time I was in the city, and I can show that I was not on Francis street. The girl did not identify me positively, and when she said she thought I was the man I was proceeding to question her, when the police took me away. I did not know why the people wanted to kill me. In going to Miller's I crossed the canal in Ford street, and crossed the river at Andrews street bridge and thence proceeded on my journey. I admit that I stole the opera glasses, but deny having anything to do with the girl.

REPORTER—Well, you told the girl that the city was off South, didn't you?

HOWARD—What do you mean? Why—why, I wasn't up there to the Rapids; I didn't see the girl.

REPORTER—Howard, a dozen persons will identify you and swear that they saw you with the girl. What can you say to that?

HOWARD—Well, they did not.

REPORTER—Your clothing bears evidence of your guilt?

Howard's reply to this question it is unnecessary to report.

HOWARD—I am innocent and I can prove it.

Howard said there had been no one at the jail to see him since he was arrested—neither his mother, step-father nor any one else. Sheriff Campbell did not wish to talk with him, and Howard was left to himself. Jailor Beckwith, in the afternoon of yesterday, had Howard's clothing changed, and the garments, it may be said, are alone sufficient to consign him to State Prison. The Sheriff had placed at the jail an extra patrol, and was ready to meet any attempt that might be made to forcibly release the prisoner by those who threatened to inflict summary punishment. The other prisoners in the jail—great rascals as the most of them are—when Howard was put in their midst, made such demonstrations of violence toward him that Jailor Beckwith, to save him from harm, placed him in a cell, and also locked up the others.

THE LITTLE GIRL.

Our reporter yesterday afternoon visited the victim of this negro's violence. Her father is an intelligent hard-working man, and has long been a resident of this city. He has a large family, Cecelia being the eldest of the children. Mrs. Ochs is an intelligent woman. She said that her husband in his excitement had mistaken her daughter's age; "she is ten years old," [illegible] the tears streaming from her eyes as she led our reporter to the bedside of her little one. Cecelia presented a pitiable sight. The flesh of her face and neck was of a dark mahogany color and swelled to enormous proportions. Great bulbs of swollen flesh shut out her sight, or nearly so; her nose was flattened, her lips swollen and cut through in several places; some of her teeth out entirely and others loosened, so that they will have to be removed. Her neck was bruised where the scoundrel choked her. Her hands and arms were swollen and bruised. The lower part of the body is in a terrible condition, and her physicians, Drs. Reichenbach and Little, are awaiting the subsidence of inflammation before performing necessary operations. The condition of the little one is precarious, and the physicians would not be surprised at the fatal termination of her injuries. The father of Cecelia apologized to our reporter for not having killed the negro when he was in the house, and alleged that the police alone protected him. The people of the vicinity were loud in their threats against Howard, and seemed [illegible] determined to [illegible] from their vengeance. They swore that they would yet take the law into their own hands, and a lamp-post in the Eighth ward should yet be decked with the corpse of the guilty wretch.

Additional Particulars of the Affair.

[From the Rochester Democrat, Jan. 3.]

The story of Howard is that he returned from Syracuse on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; that he went directly to his mother's house, on South Ford street, and from that place straight to Miller's house in Penfield. He says that on the way he crossed the canal at Ford street bridge and the river at Andrews street. He declares that he met several acquaintances on the way, who will remember that fact. Among others he met one Mrs. Hollins, a colored woman. He denies positively that he was in the Eighth ward or on Francis street at all. The crime was committed about eleven o'clock. He professes to be able to account for his whereabouts at the time the crime was committed. On the other hand, there is the recognition of him by the outraged girl and of the child who was in her company. There is also the fact that his clothing bears evidence of guilt. Again, ex-Alderman Canfield, Thomas Smith and James Green, employed in Frost's nursery, saw a negro with a little white girl in that vicinity about noon on Saturday. Green and Smith saw Howard on New Year's Day and recognized him as the man they had noticed. A young man named George Weigle declares that he saw Howard on Saturday about eleven o'clock in Jesserer's grocery, on the corner of Francis and Hunter streets. He recognized him at once. Mr. Jesserer asserts that the prisoner is, to the best of his knowledge, the person who called at his grocery on Saturday. Theodore Newcombe says that he saw Howard walking with a little girl on Francis street, beyond Cady street, on Saturday forenoon. He spoke to him, knows him personally and is positive that he is the man seen. In addition to all this, Mr. Wykoff, for whose house the man who committed the crime was inquiring, had been told that Howard was to come to his house on Saturday, and was expecting him. It seems from a calm glance at the matter that the force of human testimony could be but little stronger against a criminal.

MOB—VIOLENCE.

All New Year's day the crime formed the subject of conversation, and men were gathered at various points in knots of two or three discussing it. The indignation was general and the vehemence intense. The excitement prevailed more especially through the Eighth ward and among the Germans. Talk of lynching the prisoners was heard in all directions. Men made no secret of their wishes, but were open in their declarations of willingness to take a hand in dealing out summary justice. False rumors in regard to the death of the outraged child fanned the sparks of discontent into something like fury. Yesterday morning a great crowd gathered about the police office waiting for the appearance of Howard for examination. Threats were made of lynching him, but we were rather inclined to regard them more as good safety-valves for the escape of popular anger than anything else, trusting that the natural good sense of our people and their confidence in the execution of the law would prevent their taking any cruel and illegal steps to wreak their vengeance. When the announcement was made, however, that Howard would not be brought down town for examination, the crowd, consisting of about four hundred persons, after a short consultation, set out for the jail. The intentions were unmistakable, and they reached that institution amid clamors to "give up the nigger." Jailor Beckwith and his assistant, Joseph Sparaley, were alone at the time and made haste to bar the outer doors, appearing at the windows with their revolvers. The lumber yard beside the jail furnished a stock of timber with which the door was assaulted. Several deputies arrived in good time and the Sheriff was soon on hand. The crowd rushed after him on his entrance and he was backed against the door. Fortunately there was no firing.

THE SHERIFF HARANGUING THE CROWD.

The Sheriff took his place on the steps and harangued the crowd. He said he had been elected to enforce the law and would do it. Justice should be done the negro. To break the jail would release numbers of great rascals. The crowd called out in reply, "We'll only release the nigger; give us the nigger!" Another rush was then made, after which the father of the little girl departed from the crowd and they seemed to some extent to cool down. The Sheriff then called for silence and was listened to with attention while he addressed those assembled in the few words which his duty called for. He commanded them to disperse, saying that their assembling was illegal, and that he should protect the jail and the prisoner. The first man who attempted to break open the door would be shot. Some of the police force who had arrived at that time then cleared the enclosure of the crowd. This movement, which took place at about half-past nine, was not very dangerous. The crowd carried their assault no farther than the wooden storehouse, and jostled the Sheriff considerably during his efforts to pacify them. The civil officers who were called upon to meet this emergency deserve the highest praise for the union of firmness and forbearance which they exhibited. They were successful, as they deserved to be, at little cost.

A crowd, largely composed of Germans, remained in the vicinity of the jail during the day, and climbed the lumber piles, indulging in hooting and shouting, and arguing over the events of the day.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

At six o'clock the police and deputy sheriffs who *had up to this time* guarded the approaches to the jail were relieved by the militia. Sheriff Campbell had made a requisition on Brigadier General Clark for one or more companies of the Fifty-fourth regiment, and Company G, Captain Lauer, and Company D, Captain Schwartz, were detailed for that duty. In the course of the evening Companies E, B and A were ordered out and reached the scene. A guard was stationed at the eastern extremity of Court street bridge, preventing any approach to the jail from that direction. At that point, however, the crowd was small and no demonstration was made.

On the west side of the river the militia occupied the bridge over the race, the only other avenue of approach. The bridge, the lumber yard and the lane leading to the jail were patrolled, and no one allowed to pass without the countersign. The Sheriff had left the disposal of the militia to Colonel Westcott, who was in command during the night. Captain Lauer's company occupied the end of the bridge nearest the mob. For a long time nothing more serious occurred than shouting, and most of this was done by a parcel of boys who were nearest the bridge. Cries of "Give us the nigger" and "Hang the villain" were freely made. About eight o'clock the crowd began to turn their attention more directly to the militia, and the troops were taunted with various epithets. The abuse came principally, as far as our reporter could discover, from the rabble of boys in front. Some of the crowd grew bolder, and finally several stones were thrown, and a number of men belonging to Companies G and D were struck.

THE MILITIA BECAME GREATLY EXCITED,

and repeatedly asked their officers to be allowed to charge. Captain Lauer says he told his men to hold their position, but in no case to fire. In the meantime several brickbats were hurled by the crowd. One of the Sheriff's deputies was hit in the face and a number of soldiers received hurts of a trifling character. No serious injuries were received by any one with the exception of one of the guard on the bridge, who received a serious cut on the face, being struck by a stone. During this time, also, some one in the crowd fired five shots from a revolver in succession. Whether these shots were aimed at the troops or not is unknown. One of the patrolmen on the lane leading to the jail states that he heard the whistle of a bullet, which passed, as he judged, some ten feet above his head. Some three or more shots were fired afterwards, none of them, however, taking effect. At a quarter to nine o'clock our reporter passed through the crowd. Men, part of whom were merely spectators, were standing all along Exchange street from the swing bridge to a point above Court street. The crowd were standing in knots on Court street and along the walks, and a number were perched on lumber piles in the open space running from the corner of Exchange street to the bridge across the race. There were besides many gathered on this lot and at some distance from the troops. The whole number of persons in the vicinity was, as we have said, about one thousand. None of the crowd were within twenty feet of the troops, and those immediately in front were boys. As our reporter passed through these two of the soldiers levelled their guns in quick succession and fired over the crowd. This had no effect on the mob, who hooted and jeered at the troops with new vigor. At this time nothing was being thrown, nor were the rioters making anything but a wordy demonstration. We may remark that every soldier was provided with thirty rounds of ball cartridge, as is usual when called out in an emergency. But the crowd supposed the militia were furnished with blank cartridges, and, so far from being intimidated by shots, maintained the same threatening language and kept up a desultory fire of stones and brickbats. The guard at the bridge were becoming extremely restless and asked their officers either to order a charge or direct a falling back from the position. It was then that Colonel Westcott, as we are informed, ordered Captain Lauer with his company to disperse the mob.

The men advanced at a steady pace, but finding the crowd did not yield, called for reinforcements, and Company D, Captain Schwartz, came up on a run and formed on the right of the line. The mob slowly fell back, and at this instant a member of Company D discharged his musket.

THE FIRING.

The first shot was immediately followed by a scattering volley from both companies. A lieutenant of Company G states that the immediate cause of the firing was a wound received by private Faler, of Company D, who was struck by a brick and disabled. The mob fell back rapidly after the firing. It was then discovered that several had fallen. They were picked up by persons in the crowd and carried across the street. As near as we can learn the soldiers did not fire directly ahead, but aimed toward the edges of the crowd, and those shot fell near the north and south corners of Exchange street. After the firing the companies who had made the charge, some forty men in all, fell back to the bridge.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As far as ascertained, seven persons in all were struck by the balls. Of these two died in a few minutes, two are dangerously if not fatally wounded, and the rest [illegible]. The first victim of this fatal volley whom our reporter found was John Etter, whose business as freight delivery has [illegible]. He was [illegible] on Exchange street, and was taken across the street into Morrison's saloon. The ball had entered the left breast just above the heart. As he was laid upon the floor the bullet fell from the wound, having penetrated right through the body. He lived but a few moments. The body was taken to his residence, 72 Franklin street, where his wife and children received it distracted with grief. Mr. Etter had, just before he was shot, walked to the locality with two or three companions, simply as a spectator. He took no part as far as we can learn in the disturbance, having in fact had no time to do so, if even so disposed. The melancholy victim of this sad affair leaves a widow and seven children, ranging from one to fourteen years of age. His age was about forty-two years. Henry Merlau was also shot down by the fatal fire of the militia. He was standing on Exchange street, in front of Warfield & Co.'s oil store at the moment, or, as some assert, was passing that store on his way home from work, and therefore not at all involved in the riot. He was taken into Hugh Devitt's saloon, corner of Spring and Court streets, where Dr. Langworthy attended him. The bullet struck him in front, piercing the stomach. He also died in a few minutes after removal to the saloon. Deceased lived on Bartlett street, and the body was taken to his residence. He was a cabinet maker by trade and a young man twenty years of age.

In the same saloon was also taken John Hilrecht, shot through the calf of the right leg. He was attended by Dr. Langworthy. He is a laborer and about thirty-five years of age. He stated that he was walking along Exchange street when shot, and had nothing to do with the riot. He lives in No. 36 German street. There is nothing to prevent his recovery.

LOUIS HAMP AND ELIAS SWANTON.

Both these persons were wounded and immediately carried to Dr. Ely's office, on Fitzhugh street, and cared for by Drs. W. S. Ely and W. W. Ely. Hamp was shot through the thigh, the bullet penetrating the limb. He was also struck in the left arm, near the elbow. His condition was extremely critical. The physicians declared that the arm would probably have to be amputated; and this, together with the wound in the thigh, will render his recovery doubtful. He was removed to the City Hospital. He is a young man, a laborer, and lives at No. 8 Bay street.

Elias Swanton was, as far as ascertained, not seriously hurt. He had evidently been in the crowd when the troops charged, having received a bayonet wound in the back. He is a laborer, living at No. 160 Atkinson street, and a young man under twenty. John Nolan was another victim. He was shot down and immediately removed by his friends to St. Mary's Hospital. Drs. Carroll and Casey attended him. He was shot through the right lung and right arm. He is not expected to recover. He lives on Pinnacle avenue. Joseph Kohle is the last of the victims as far as ascertained. The ball entered anterior to the right axilla (armpit), passing deep in and backward. The wound is severe but not necessarily fatal. The injured man was attended by Dr. Bovey, to whose office he was brought. The ball was not extracted. He is twenty years of age, and resides at No. 7 Kirk street, in the Fourteenth ward.

The greater part of the crowd now gathered around the places into which some of the dead and wounded had been carried, and bitter threats were made against the military. Adjutant Regy happening to pass along the street soon after, his uniform was noticed and the infuriated crowd made a rush for him. He was fain to seek shelter in the Kremlin Saloon, under the Clinton House. Some fifty or more of his pursuers waited before the hotel for a long time in the hope that he would come out. It is needless to say that he left the building by another way.

All the police were called together by order of the Commissioners, and a detachment under command of Captain Sullivan was sent to the scene.

MORE FIRING.

At half-past twelve o'clock some shots were again fired by the soldiers. About fifty men were standing at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, and at them the shots seem to have been directed. The crowd were not making any demonstrations or annoying the soldiers in any shape.

WERE SOME OF THE MILITIA DRUNK?

We have set out to give as near as may be a truthful account of the whole proceeding, and therefore are compelled to state that the grave charge of drunkenness is made against some of the soldiers who were engaged in the firing last night. The charge comes from a perfectly trustworthy source. It is that a number of the privates and even one of the officers were considerably the worse for liquor.

THE FIRING NOT ORDERED.

Both Captains Lauer and Swartz deny giving the order to fire. They state that they cautioned the men against it. Captain Lauer furthermore states that when the firing began he stopped it as soon as possible, threw up three muskets with his sword, and took another away from one of his command.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A Negro Taking a White Girl by Force from Her Mother's House and Outraging Her—A Party in Hot Pursuit—Expressed Determination to Lynch Him.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3, 1872.

A most horrible outrage, the counterpart of that committed in Rochester, N. Y., was perpetrated in Prince Edward county, in this State, on Sunday last. A brutal negro took by force from her mother's house a respectable young white girl, aged thirteen years, and committed upon her person a fiendish outrage.

He made his escape, but a party of gentlemen have gone in pursuit, with every prospect of capturing him. There is no news up to this time from the party, but if he is taken the probabilities are that he will never reach the jail alive. Such things have been of common occurrence here since the war.

FIRE IN EXCHANGE PLACE.

At twenty minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the office of A. M. Come, on the third floor of the four story brick building No. 74 Exchange place, causing a loss of $500; fully insured. The fire originated from a defective heater.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 24	Moon rises.morn	12 24
Sun sets	4 47	High water...eve	2 34

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Wash'ton	Jan 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Jan 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
India	Jan 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Jan 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Idaho	Jan 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Britannia	Jan 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Washington	Jan 13	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Jan 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Jan 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Jan 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 27	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 3, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Morgan, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Robert Ingham, Whitelaw, London—Bruce & Co.

Steamship City of Mexico, Timmermann, Havana and Vera Cruz—F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship Equator, Bartlett, New Orleans—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.

Ship Tantallon Castle (Br), Brown, London—E E Morgan's Sons.

Bark Ottone (Ital), Rivelle, Cork—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Azow (Nor), Lukermann, Cork or Falmouth—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Armonia (Ital), Fiocle, Belfast, Ire—Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr Robert Byron, Sawyer, St Kitts—Jones & Lough.

Brig Sea Bird (Br), Card, Port Spain—Jones & Lough.

Brig La Creole (Dan), Spaickhaver, Curacoa—Dovale & Co.

Brig Model (Br), Ball, Elizabethport—J M Regua & Co.

Schr Isabel, Dennison, Point a Pitre, Guad—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Lavinia Ball, Bayles, St Jago—J E Ward & Co.

Schr Minerva, Dunaway, Richmond, Va—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Eureka, Mayo, Baltimore—W Chalmers.

Schr Frank Pierce, Ellanton, New Haven—H Briggs & Co.

Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship The Queen (Br), Thomas, Liverpool Dec 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse and 73 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had strong head winds and heavy weather all the passage.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Eastcote, Brookin, Liverpool Nov 29, with mdse to Williams & Guion. Took the middle passage, and had boisterous weather.

Ship Valley Forge (of Gardiner, Me), Emerson, Liverpool Nov 16, via Tybee Dec 26, in ballast, to Boisand, Dearborn & Co. Was 2 days north of Barnegat, with light winds and thick weather.

Ship Atlantic, King (Br), Owens, Newcastle, 41 days, with mdse to [illegible] W Wesen; took the northern passage, and had fine weather throughout the passage; been ten days west of Bermuda.

Bark Serenade, Perry, Foochow Sept 17, with teas to A A Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Oct 11, Cape of Good Hope Nov 13, St Helena Nov 27, and crossed the Equator Dec 8 in lon 31 W; was 6 days north of Hatteras, with variable winds and thick foggy weather. [illegible]

Bark Niagara (NG), [illegible], 75 days with [illegible]. [illegible] The Niagara is anchored at the Southwest Spit for orders.

Bark [illegible], Newcastle 75 days, with coal to order. Took the northern track and had continuous gales and heavy sea, had decks swept, rudder broken, bulwarks, sail and stancheon carried away, lost and split sails. Dec 17, lat 37 08, lon 62 34 spoke bark Caroline, Bermuda (Aust) from Trieste for New Haven, and supplied her with provisions.

Bark Tinto (Br), Smith (late McEwan), Troon 47 days, with pig iron to order; vessel to Henderson Bros. Came the middle passage, and had variable weather. Jan 1, Captain John McEwan, aged 58 years, of Girvan, Scotland, late master, died, and was buried at sea.

Bark Skirner (Nor), Aroeskong, Glasgow 53 days, with coal to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 14 days west of Bermuda.

Bark Laira (Br), Trevena, Sligo, 32 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co; took the northern passage and had some heavy weather; been 13 days west of the Banks.

Bark Sirene (NG), Reutel, Newry 52 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather.

Bark Athena (NG), Christoffer, Bremen 44 days in ballast, and 268 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had variable weather; Been 19 days W of the Banks; had three deaths among the passengers. Jan 1, lat 40, lon 68, passed two large sticks of timber.

Bark Wilhelmine (NG), Rhetz, Antwerp, 64 days, with mdse, to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage and had moderate SSE winds to lon 27 W, then variable to lat 41 W; has been 21 days west of Sable Island and 18 days west of the Banks; Dec 12 and 21 had a revolving cyclone, in which lost and split sails and shifted cargo.

Bark Baroness (Br), Peacock, Beyrout 114 days, with mdse to Alpheus Hardy. Passed Gibraltar Oct 27; had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Bark Florence Baker (Br), Churchill, Bordeaux 42 days, with mdse to Boyd & Hincken. Took the southern passage, and had light winds and fine weather.

Brig Americus, Bass, Palermo Nov 21, with fruit to T T Robinson; vessel to Hand & Swan. Passed Gibraltar Dec 5; had heavy weather in the Mediterranean; in the Atlantic moderate weather, with variable winds.

Brig New Era (Br), Gordon, Georgetown, PEI, 12 days, in ballast, to master. Had strong head winds.

Brig Navarino (of Boston), Ploat, Boston 2 days, in ballast, to Miller & Houghton.

Schr Ricardo Barros, Newton, Mayaguez, PR, 12 days, with oranges to J & T Pearsall; vessel to H J Wenberg; was 5 days north of Hatteras, with head winds; lost two jibs.

Schr Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, SC, 7 days, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter; vessel to E D Hurlbut & Co. Was 5 days north of Hatteras, with variable winds and thick fog.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig Nazerine, Murphy, —— for New York, with fish to D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr D B Everett, Hooper, St Michaels Nov 11 via Edgartown, Mass, for New York, with fruit to master.

Schr E L Trefethen, Sterling, Clam Cove, NS, 13 days, for New York, with fish to master.

Schr Carleton, Thomas, Welchpool, NS, 14 days, for New York, with herring to master.

Schr Mayflower, Godfrey, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster to J F Whitney & Co.

Schr Clara Jane, Hillsboro for New York, with plaster to order.

Schr E B Gildersleeve, Carroll, Rockland for New York, with lime.

Schr Mansfield, Achorn, Providence for New York, in ballast.

Schr Frank Jameson, Nash, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, Oyster Bay for New York, with brick to Arnold & Co.

Schr Light of the East, Harper, Bucksport for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr Veto, Henderson, Warren, RI, for New York.

Schr David Currie, Morrill, Hyannis for Baltimore.

Schr Emma P Higgins, Boston for Tangier.

Schr Clara P Higgins, Boston for Tangier.

Schr Ada F Whitney, Masters, Boston for New York.

Schr Connecticut, Debart, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Susan & Ann, Johnson, Newport for New York.

Schr Native, Mead, Providence for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Schr Oliver Perry, Murphy, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr A S Parker, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Hunt, Georgetown, DC, for Providence.

Schr Ella May, Dix, New York for Pembroke.

Schr Hester, Allan, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Lucy Ames, Murphy, New York for Portland.

Schr Fly, Brown, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr New Zealand, Cook, Hoboken for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Minnesota, for Liverpool; City of Mexico, Havana and Vera Cruz; Equator, New Orleans; bark Queen of the Seas, Bristol.

Wind at sunset NE, and thick fog.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP LUDWIG HEYN (NG), which arrived at New Haven 2d inst from Alexandria, Egypt, while windbound at Newport on Thursday last was run into by a schooner, and had about 10 feet of her bulwarks on the larboard side carried away.

BARK ERA, McCulloch, from London for Boston, before reported put into Halifax, reports—Dec 19, latter part of the day blowing a heavy gale, hove to under close reefed topsails; same time a sea struck her, washing away lee tanks, spars, and breaking into the forecastle. 21st, still blowing hard and a tremendous sea on; another sea struck her amidships, carrying away light work, raising bulwarks and starting up bits; 22d, same gale continued and a heavy sea on, starting plank shears and making vessel leak; had all hands at the pumps all night; 23d, had sails carried away; 28th very thick, foggy, snowing, blowing very hard and a heavy sea on; had sails carried away. At 4 AM same day sighted Sable Island Lighthouse, with decks, gear, rigging, &c, all frozen up; at 6 AM same day, Cape Sable bearing NW, snowing very hard at the time, vessel struck bottom amidships; bore away and she struck again, and after striking the third time hove the lead with 14 fathoms of water; sounded pumps immediately, and found her making water. She was leaking at the rate of 500 strokes an hour, and the weather continuing very bad, bore up for Halifax, vessel still continuing to make water, and arrived in port at noon 30th. The second mate and one seaman are badly frostbitten.

BARK BLUE NOSE—Halifax, Dec 30—Mr J B Dickie, of Truro, received on Wednesday a cable despatch from Rotterdam informing him of the loss of the bark Blue Nose. She was laden with petroleum, from New York for Rotterdam, and was wrecked in the North Sea, off Brelle. Crew and cargo saved. The Blue Nose was 6 years old, built at Princeport in 1865, registered 568 tons, and was owned by J B Dickie, S Rettie and other parties in Truro and was commanded by Capt Yuill. The loss is partially covered by insurance—$8,000 being insured in the Truro and Windsor offices.

SCHR CHRISTOPHER LOESER, from Rockport via Gloucester for New York, with paving stones, came into Barnstable Bay Wednesday night, and anchored off Sandy Neck in 3 fathoms water, having lost mainboom, gaff, topsail, &c. She was boarded by a party of men from the shore and brought into Barnstable harbor, where she remained 1st inst.

SCHR MARY E HOXIE, Captain Walter Chesebro, was run down by the steamer Gulf Stream, in Charleston, SC, harbor, a few days ago, and sunk in three minutes. No lives lost. The schr has been got up and is on her way to Mystic, Ct, for repairs. The captain of the Gulf Stream paid Captain Chesebro $150 and helped him raise his vessel.

SCHR F R MILLER, from Millstone Point for New York, with stone, ran ashore on Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate, and knocked a hole in her starboard side, causing her to fill. She was taken off on the 1st inst and put on the dock at Astoria, LI.

SCHR GEORGE P TRACHER, from Mobile for Boston, ran ashore on Lovell's Island, Boston harbor, but came off and arrived up 2d inst, supposed without damage.

SCHR LINDA, McKinnon, from St Johns, NF, via Halifax, for Baltimore, put back to the latter port 2d inst, having been aground near the mouth of the river.

BARGE EDWARD MILLER, while being towed from Port Johnson to New Haven with a cargo of coal, swamped and sank off Charles Island on Tuesday. The barge had about 200 tons of coal on board, consigned to J T Hotchkiss' Sons, on which there was no insurance. An effort will be made to raise the barge.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 30—Schr Bay State, from Boston for New York, in coming into the harbor last evening, grounded on the flats, came off without damage, and proceeded.

PORTLAND, Me, Jan 3—The schr Robert J Leonard, of and from St John, NB, with lumber, for Providence, went ashore on Alden Rock yesterday, and stove a hole in her bottom and filled. She was towed into port this morning.

Miscellaneous.

GOOD PASSAGE—The brig Americus, Capt Bass, which arrived here yesterday from Palermo, made the run from Gibraltar in 28 days, which, considering the weather experienced by vessels coming to the westward the past two months, is a remarkably quick passage. The Americus belongs to New York.

BRIG ELIZA STEVENS, Phinney, from Rosario for Boston, put into Hyannis on Sunday, 31st, on account of fog, and remained 1st inst. The vessel will proceed first wind.

The foreign arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for 1871 were 978; coastwise, 37,925.

SHIPBUILDING—The following vessels are being built at Noank:—A three-masted schooner for Captain Frank Noyes, of Mystic. Same parties are building a schooner for Captain Rackett and others, of Greenport; also a schooner for Captain Kelley and others, of New London. John Latham & Son are building a schooner for Captain James Davis, Jr, and other parties; also another for Captain Peter Baker and others.

Notice to Mariners.

FOG BELL AT BRIDGEPORT, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

A fog bell has been placed in the new lighthouse at the entrance of Bridgeport harbor. It was rung for the first time on the night of the 21st ult.

Whalemen.

Sailed from New Bedford Jan 2, bark Arnolda, Bendry, for North Pacific Ocean.

Bark Globe, Tripp, of NB, arrived at St Helena Nov 18, with 500 bbls sp and 1100 do whale (and remained in port 28th).

Spoken—Bark Merlin, Allen, of NB, cruising, Nov 7, lat 35 16 S, lon 21 E, had 250 bbls of.

Spoken.

Ship Venus (Br), Anderson, from Liverpool for Boston, Dec 2, lat 46 19, lon 42 25.

Ship L'Imperatrice (Br), Forbes, from Manila for Boston, Oct 15, lat 20 31 S, lon 76 52 E.

Ship Mirzapore (Br), Mackenzie, from Calcutta for New York, Nov 10, lat 25 56 S, lon 20 19 E.

Bark Callao (Br), from Banz Straits for New York, Nov 6, lat 26 S, lon 24 30 E.

Bark Estafette (NG), Lankenau, from St Marys, Ga (Sept 15) for Buenos Ayres, Nov 12, lat 15 S, lon 25 W.

Bark Busy (Br), Linden, from Palermo for Philadelphia, Dec 4, off Gibraltar.

Bark Ironsides, Tapley, from New York for Gibraltar, Dec 25, lat 35 17, lon 67 10.

Foreign Ports.

ADEN, Dec 31—Arrived, bark Emet, Green, Boston.

BATAVIA, Nov 19—In port ships Borneo, Proctor, Nevada, Lunt, and Bengal, Eates, idg on owners' account; Martin, and Sophia Cornez, for Boston; Aztecs, for New York; Coringa, for do via Padang.

HAVRE, Dec 26—Arrived, bark Daniel Draper, Clark, Savannah.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 29—Arrived, ship Kobena, Hammond, New York.

Arrived at do Jan 2, steamship Gravina, Olivares, New Orleans; bark Gateside, [illegible], New York.

MOVILLE, Jan 2—Arrived, steamship Prussian, Dutton, Portland for Liverpool (and proceeded).

MATANZAS, Dec [illegible]—Sailed, bark John Zittlosen, Tibbetts, New York; brigs Lowe [illegible], Cruse, and Abbie C Titcomb, Ball, do.

Cleared 17th, bark Rachel (Dan), Boston.

MAURITIUS, Nov 8—Arrived, ship Moses Day, Woodworth, Callao.

MELBOURNE, Bolivia, Nov 21—In port bark Colona, Fowler, for Falmouth, E, ldg, to sail about Dec 15.

MATANZAS, Dec 27—In port brig James Baker, Phelan, still in quarantine; schr Zeta Psi, Thompson, from New York, arrived 18th, placed in quarantine for 4 days. Ella May, Jellison, out of quarantine.

Cleared 17th, brig Eliza Thompson, Bates, Turks Islands, in ballast.

PADANG, Oct 20—Sailed, barks Jan Van Brakel, for New York; 21st, Seberrhorn, do.

In port Oct 21, ship Enoch Train, Lane, for Boston ldg.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 21—Arrived, barks Mary E Packer, Redman, Jarvis Island; Agate, Brown, do.

Arrived at do Jan 3, steamship City of New York, Jones, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ST HELENA, Nov 26—In port bark G F Kemp (Br), Willis, from Algoa Bay, arrived 24th, for Boston, touched for repairs.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 2—Cleared, steamships Aleppo (Br), Edmonds, for Liverpool; and Andes, [illegible]; Wm Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore; bark [illegible], Hall, Sisk, New Orleans; brig Scotland, [illegible], Havana; schrs Ira (Br), Peters, Mayaguez; J W Wareing, Smith, Galveston.

3d—Arrived, steamships Batavia, from Liverpool; Blackstone, Hammond; bark Agnes Campbell, Antwerp; schr Kate [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Jan 1—Arrived, ship Annapolis, Letournau, Liverpool; bark Regulus (Norw), Hansen, Liverpool.

2d—Arrived, steamer Wm Lawrence, Hallet, Boston; schrs John Jonson, Messick, Marblehead; Warren Sawyer, Crie, Portland.

Cleared—Steamer Liberty, Reed, Havana and New Orleans, via Key West (and sailed); schr Oliver Ames, Babbitt, Somerset.

Sailed—Barks Tilto, for Limerick; Geano, for Sligo; brig Torrent, for West Indies.

Also sailed 1st, barks Lady Agnes, for Kingston Roads, Ja; Laura, for Bremen; Richard, for Queenstown; Gwendoline, for Belfast, I; schrs Louisa Bliss, for Aspinwall; Chas F Heyer, and Onward.

BARNSTABLE, Jan 1—Arrived, schr Christopher Loeser, Rockport via Gloucester for New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan 2—Arrived, schrs Loon, Johnson, Williamsburg; Racer, Rafford, New York.

CHARLESTON, Dec 30—Arrived, steamship Georgia, Holmes, New York (incorrectly reported by telegraph as the Jas Adger).

Cleared—Brig Sorpresa (Sp), Fontanillis, Barcelona.

31st—Arrived, schr Florence Rogers (not Florence Peters), Sheppard, New York.

Jan 3—Arrived, brig Amable Antonio, Havana; schr Trade, New York; H C Bird, Rockport.

Sailed—Steamship Georgia, New York; bark Troy Sobrino, Liverpool.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 30—Arrived, schrs Pilot's Bride, Brewster, New York for Boston; Telegraph, Baker, do for Wellfleet; Florence Mayo, Hall, do for Rockland; A Jameson, Candage, do for Portland; Thomas Hix, Levy, and Pallas, French, Rockland for New York.

In port the above arrivals; also brig Mary E Thompson; schrs F Chase, and Ada Ames, for Boston.

FERNANDINA, Dec 25—Arrived, brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, West Indies.

Cleared 23d, brig Adelaide, Wilson, Matanzas; schrs Julia E Dailey, Long, Pensacola; 27th, Mary E Smith, Smith, Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 3—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Ocean, from Bremen; brig Riverside, from Newport.

Passed out—Steamships Caspian, for Liverpool; North Carolina, Havana; ship Hansa, Liverpool; brig St Joseph, Rotterdam; schr Louisa Bliss, Aspinwall.

Arrived—Brigs Premier, and St Muir, Demarara for Baltimore; Zorista, Norfolk for Demarara; schrs Maggie D Marston, Boston for Baltimore; Josie A Devereux, Ella Amsden, Maggie Fish, and Albert Devereux, Baltimore for Boston; Samos, do for Portland; Edith May, do for Salem; Fred L Porter, do for New London; Carrie Heyer, Norfolk for New York, wind bound.

GALVESTON, Jan 2—Arrived, steamship Wilmington, Cole, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 1—Cleared, schr Laura, Roberts, New York.

2d—Arrived, schr Waterfall, Cameron, Belfast for Baltimore.

MOBILE, Dec 28—Arrived, bark Magnet (Br), Brown, London.

29th—Arrived, ship Greyhound, Martin, London; barks Oan Eden, Greenleaf, Pensacola; Vetroom (Dutch), De Vries, Texel.

Cleared—Ship Wm A Campbell, Henry, Liverpool; schr Queen of the South, Wiley, Providence.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 29—Arrived, ships Rosalie (Br), Cunningham, Liverpool; Caledonia, Carter, Havre; R P Buck, Curtis, Glasgow; barks Emma C Litchfield, Crockett, Bordeaux; Olympia (Sp), Fons, Havana; brig Hope (Br), Montrello, Celusten. Below, coming up, ships Queen of the East (Br), Glegg, Liverpool; Pocahontas, Oliver, do; barks Le Baron (Br), Holmes, Brouwershaven via Plymouth; Everett, Gray, Bluehill; Jonathan Chase, Chase, Boston; Mandalie (Br), Gale, Liverpool; R S Armstrong, Brady, Philadelphia; brigs Thomas (Sp), Aldery, Havana; J M Burns, Arnet, do; schr J S Ingraham, Packard, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New York (and sailed 30th, not 20th); ships Advance, Morrison, Liverpool; Montebello, Kelley, Havre; bark Anduizas (Sp), Roldan, Malaga and Tarragona.

Sailed 30th, steamship Yazoo, Catharine, Philadelphia via Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 29—Arrived, ship Eleanor (Br), Dunn, from Belfast; bark Martha A McNeil, Watts, from Londonderry; ship Elizabeth Fry (Br), Meikle, from Liverpool.

Arrived, and sailed for Mobile, ship Gettysburg, Walker, from Dublin.

Outside, waiting for a fair wind to sail, ships J Montgomery and Scioto.

NEWPORT, Jan 2—Sailed, schrs Salmon Washburn, Phillips, and Niantic, Fuller, Taunton for New York; W T Smith, Warren, Baltimore for Belfast.

NEW HAVEN, Jan 2—Arrived, ship Ludwig Heyn (NG), Schmeling, Alexandria, Egypt; brigs Svea (Nor), Narno, Ardrossan; Annie, Rourke, St John, NB; schrs Arcilla, Colwell, do; Prairie Bird, Jaynes, do; Eveline, Bagley, Bucksport.

Sailed—Schrs Sarah J Gurney; Silas Wright, Brown; Native, De Hart, and Mary Tice, Dunham, New York.

PENSACOLA, Dec 29—Arrived, bark Confidence (Br), Menzies, Greenock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 2—Arrived, bark Ahkera (Russ), Fabritius, Hamburg; schrs Rondel, Chapman, Boston; May Evelyn, McCleren, New York; J Ward, Ward, Calais; Anna Gus, Sawyer, Calais; Mair & Cranmer, Morris, Quincey Point; J Ricardo Jova, Little, Boston.

Cleared—Schrs Catharine W May, Endsor, Cienfuegos; Mary D Ireland, Evans, Fall River; Mair & Cranmer, Morris, Boston.

LEWES, Del, Jan 2, P M—Arrived to day, bark John Gobbold, from Denia; and brigs Keystone, do; Ellen H, from St Johns; and a bark and brigantine. Wind NE; sharp breeze. Thermometer 36.

PORTLAND, Jan 1—Arrived, schrs Herald, Hall, and Ingraham, Rockland for New York.

Cleared—Schr Delia Hodgkins, Bernard, Tangier.

Sailed—Bark Mary Pratt; brig M C Goodrich; schrs Hattie Ross, Wm Arthur, and a large fleet of windbound coasters.

2d—Arrived, schr Louisa Newton, Williams, New York.

Cleared—Brigs Ernest, Hodgdon, Buenos Ayres; Minnie Miller, Leland, Matanzas; Mercedes, Waterhouse, Havana.

3d—Arrived, steamship North American, Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 2—Arrived, schr Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Hoboken via New London.

Sailed—Schrs Enos Briggs, Robbins, Norfolk; D Holmes, Burr, Baltimore; Mansfield, Achorn; Anthony Burton, Johnson, and Billow, Eldridge, New York.

ROCKPORT, Me, Dec 30—Sailed, schr Willie Luce, Tarbox, Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Jan 3—Arrived, ship Heldorn, Liverpool; barks Gottenburg, Bremen; Sea Crest, Antwerp; brig Flora, Cienfuegos; steamer Ellsworth, New York for Harbor Island, for coal and to repair.

Cleared—Ship James Fish, Liverpool; bark Albert, Satilla River, in ballast.

SALEM, Jan 1—Sailed, schrs L A Danenhower, Grace, Wilmington, NC; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, and Thomas Clyde, Cain, Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 1, PM—Arrived, brig Stromness (Br), Cape Haytien, via Tarpaulin Cove for Boston.

Sailed—US sloop of war Marion; schrs Alice, E F Lewis, Addie F Cole, Isabel L Pierce, Idaho, Bay State, Henry D May, Alice Raymond, Martha James, Alice Oakes, Charlie & Willie, and Joseph Baxter.

Jan 2—Arrived, brig George Harris, Bangor for New Bedford; schr Leona, Tangier for Boston.

Sailed, schrs John Farnum, J J Spencer, Sarah B, for Stamford, Conn; D B Everitt and E S Gildersleeve.

Jan 3—No arrivals.

Sailed, brig George Harris.

In port, barks Fannie and May Queen; brigs Helen, Mountain Eagle, Prairie Rose, Stromness, Anna Lindsley, Isadore, Peri and Lena Thurlow; schrs Pomona, R L Denney, Trenton, Elvira Knight, Quoddy, H T Townsend, Helen W Waite, Abby S Emery, M E Gray, Addie Ryerson, Sappho, Lemira M, Martha A, and Leona.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 31—Arrived, bark Robert (Swe), Akermark, Alexandria, Va, to load for Queenstown.

WAREHAM, Dec 31—Arrived, schr Iris, Lowden, New York.

Jan 1—Arrived, schr Lamartine, Gurney, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BRANDRETH PILLS.

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

These vegetable and innocent pills should be in every house. Having them on hand gives them a double value, for then they nip the disease in the bud, often curing before a doctor could arrive. They are infallible in smallpox and all infectious or contagious diseases. No disease of this character can be propagated except there be those matters in the body on which it can rest and germinate. Even in Asiatic Cholera BRANDRETH PILLS are deemed an absolute specific by the first medical men in England and this country, and we have the proof in our possession that they are so, and to which hundreds of thousands of our best citizens are ready to certify. Let them be furnished by the rich to the poor, soon disease would be banished from our land. The wealthy could not invest their money better. That would be indeed laying up treasures in Heaven.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO DR. BRANDRETH.

"If I am sick I know there are more or less unhealthy humors in my bowels or blood. To recover my health these must be got out, removed from my body. I have no fear of smallpox, cholera, typhus, yellow, bilious, scarlet or any other fever whatsoever, if I have a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS near at hand. These pills I have used as my only medicine for over thirty years when sick from any cause, and they have always cured me quickly. I believe they remove the subject matter of disease from the body."

Thomas R. Hazard, who has written his valuable experience of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and which may be had by application at Dr. Brandreth's office, 294 Canal street, Brandreth Building, New York, says:—"Lately a friend of mine was sick in Newport, R. I. I recommended him to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS; but the patient thought they could not reach his case. I said I felt sure they would, and restore his health. He consented to try one box. The box was finished in about a week, and patient reports 'no better.' Second box begun and pills taken every day; before it was all used a change takes place, dark, pitch-like matter was brought away from his bowels, and the health of my friend perfectly restored. If sick people would persevere for two or three weeks in the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS they would become so well convinced of their efficacy that their own common sense would prompt them to a final cure of their disease." BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold in every drug store in the world. Observe B. Brandreth in white letters in the government stamp.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions, warranted to suit the palate and the pockets of the people.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 Greenwich street, New York.

[illegible]

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THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

Criminal Trials in the United States Courts The Callender Case—Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Yorkville Police Judgeship—Sentences in the General Sessions—Important Will Case in the Brooklyn Supreme Court—The Quevedo Divorce Suit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

Criminal Trials.

Before Judge Benedict

Emmanuel Antoine, Thomas Roach and James Thomas colored, were indicted for a revolt on board the ship J. L. Owen, at sea, on the 3d of June 1871, while the vessel was on a voyage from New York to the West Indies. The mate of the vessel proved to be a person of harsh and cruel disposition, and frequently during the trip ill used the men, called them bad names and struck one or more of them with a captain bar. On one occasion, while conduct of this kind was going on on board the captain interfered, a disturbance arose and in the melee the captain received a blow which resulted in his death. The evidence went to show that the death of the captain was wholly unpremeditated. Mr Robert N. Waite defended the accused, contending that they acted in self defence. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Case of Charles Callender—Further Testimony for the Defence.

The case of Charles Callender was again resumed yesterday before Commissioner Osborn.

The District Attorney appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. William Fullerton and Mr Joseph Bell for the defence.

Mr John Knox Dunlop who had been private secretary to Mr. Callender, deposed in reference to a blank form put into his hand that he had never seen Mr. Callender issue a report of his examination of a bank on such a form had never seen him issue a report like that on a page in the statement book of the Ocean Bank, witness identified the blank form Mr Callender used in making his reports, as sted him once to making an examination of the affairs of the Ocean Bank, Mr Callender may have made more examinations of the bank than on during the eighteen months witness had been with him as private secretary, he had examined many banks during two years, he examined the Tenth National Bank witness thinks in September last witness was with him in the examination of that bank thinks Mr Callender made a report and sent it to Washington, witness will not swear Callender did so but that is his impression, did not know if he made an examination of the Eighth National Bank he had not examined the books of the Union Square Bank to witness knowledge, though he may have done so witness had been present when Mr Callender examined the books of the Bank of the Commonwealth a year ago the National Citizens' Bank and others were examined but witness could not state positively that reports had been forwarded by Mr Callender to the Comptroller of the Currency, thinks reports were made of the Fourth National and Central National Banks, and also of the Third National, but he could not remember now positively could not tell what reports were made never filled up reports—Mr. Callender did that himself, lived in Mr Callender's house part of the time as his private secretary, but did not live there now during the eighteen months witness had been with Mr Callender he did not remember his examining any bank out of New York city, witness had made memoranda of the examinations of and reports upon the banks and if he could refer to these it would enable him to speak with accuracy.

Edward Bishop was the next witness. He was an officer of the Ocean Bank, he recognized the statement book of the bank it had been in the hands of the receiver and had not been sent to Washington. Witness then stated that on or about the 3d or 4th of October last in response to a letter from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, he made out a report of the affairs and condition of the Ocean Bank and forwarded it to Washington.

Mr Joseph Bell, of counsel for defendant offered in evidence an exemplified copy of this report, stating that the object of offering it was to show that at or about the time that report was made Mr. Callender was engaged in an examination of the affairs of the bank, that he knew such report was made to the government by an officer of the bank, and that, therefore, any report on his part would have been superfluous, especially as he was aware, from his examination of the bank, that the report was correct.

The District Attorney objected to the reception in evidence of the report contending that it was wholly immaterial to the issue.

The Commissioner noted the fact that such report was made and forwarded to the government.

After some further testimony the case was adjourned to Monday next.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Judge Ingraham on the Election Frauds.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer assembled yesterday morning for the purpose of receiving any indictments which might have been found by the Grand Jury since the last session of the Court. Judge Ingraham occupied the bench, and upon taking his seat asked the Grand Jury if they had found any other indictments, whereupon the foreman handed in a large batch of documents, stating that they consisted entirely of indictments for violations of the Election law. His Honor then made a few remarks to the effect that the grand inquest of the Court having held over the term, he would suggest that they confine their labors entirely to the frauds committed against the statutes regulating elections. As soon as they had concluded their investigations into these matters he would discharge them and thus give the Grand Jury of the other Court an opportunity to proceed with the business which they have in hand. The District Attorney concurred with the Court in his remarks, and an adjournment was had until this morning.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

Before Judge Brady.

Murray vs Coulter.—This trial, which continues to drag along slowly, was resumed yesterday, and with pretty much a repetition of the previous testimony.

Terence Sheridan, canvasser of the Twenty-eighth district, Nineteenth ward, confirmed the testimony of Mr Stacom and further stated that the signatures to the returns canvassed were not in his handwriting.

George S. Wilkes, poll clerk of the Tenth district, Nineteenth ward testified that during a portion of the time only one canvasser was present, and that the boxes were taken to the police station and the counting done there. This latter statement was corroborated by Captain Gunner, of the precinct, and Patrolmen Anderson and Abbott.

Patrick Bergen testified that he was present when the result of the vote was announced in this district, which was—Coulter, 15, Murray, 40, and Masterson, 22.

Edmund D. Requa, canvasser Twenty seventh district, Nineteenth ward, testified that the returns made from that district differed from the canvass. After the close of the testimony of this witness the Court adjourned till Monday morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett

Walsh et al. vs. Ferguson.—Defendant must have [illegible] of the application.

Nelson et al. vs. Dowling et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of the Application of George L. Delaney [illegible] Let an attachment issue unless [illegible] over the sum of $47 within two days after the entry of the order, no costs.

Gessell vs. Gessell.—Application denied.

[illegible] COURT—SPECIAL TERM

Decisions.

[illegible]

COURT [illegible]—SPECIAL TERM

Decisions.

[illegible]

siding. Shortly after the City Judge took his seat on the bench the Grand Jury came into Court, and the foreman stated that in order to facilitate the public business and relieve as far as possible, the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer they took up twenty five cases that had already passed through the hands of a committing magistrate. After presenting the indictments the Grand Jury retired.

The first case tried by the petit jury was an indictment against Quin Ah, a Chinaman who was charged with stabbing Joseph [illegible] the head with a large stone on the [illegible] of August last. As there was an important witness for the defence absent the Court adjourned till this (Friday) morning, when the case will be tried. Ah [illegible] was tried in the Oyer and Terminer last month upon this indictment, but the jury failed to agree.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Lizzie Sheridan pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch and $10 with [illegible] from [illegible] the Judge that account of her. His Honor sent the prisoner to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Henry Meehan who on the 2d of December, took $101 worth of cigars the property of [illegible] pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

Three Lawyers Conducting a Cup Case—A Juvenile Pickpocket Under a Bed.

Justice Shandley presided at the above Court yesterday and disposed of forty eight cases none of which, however were of particular importance.

Mr Jacob Kohn complained that Felix Fleischer a fine intelligent appearing young German, whom he (Kohn) had had in his family as a musical instructor had stolen from him a silver tankard. For some reason or another the complainant seemed to be particularly vindictive towards the defendant. To conduct the case he employed no fewer than three lawyers and in giving his evidence displayed so much ill feeling that he injured his case not a little. In the first place he wanted the case put off for several days all three of his counsel pleading most plaintively for an adjournment, which however they did not get. After the prosecution had closed their case Mr Pike counsel for the defence, put young Fleischer on the stand, in his own defence and he told such a plain unvarnished tale in connection with the affair that Judge Shandley very correctly dismissed the case.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

Officer John A. McDonald swore that Thomas J. Lewis a youth about sixteen years of age, was a noted pickpocket. The officer arrested Thomas in Washington Market where he was plying his peculiar vocation most assiduously, having rifled the pockets of three ladies under the very nose of the lynx eyed guardian of the place. Tommy protested that he was innocent of the charge as a new born babe nevertheless he got four months in the Penitentiary.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY.

Charles Brown stole a basket of "Piper Heidsieck" from the store No. 23 Beaver street some days ago. When first arrested and taken to the Tombs Police Court he swore by high heaven that he had not touched the wine but when taken to Special Sessions yesterday he pleaded guilty to the "soft impeachment, and got three months instead of six.

UNDER THE BED.

John Hogan stowed himself away under John Dagenhart's bed with a view to purloining certain articles of value as soon as the proprietor of the establishment should become securely in the embrace of Morpheus, but his nicely matured plan owing to the restlessness of [illegible] of Mrs Dagenhart and a servant girl, fell into the hands of justice. On retiring to her apartment, about half past eleven P. M. in company of her domestic Mrs Dagenhart's quick ear detected the respiration of a pair of strange lungs somewhere in close proximity, and, woman like screamed and yelled in such an ear splitting manner as to arouse the whole neighborhood. Her spouse quickly came to her assistance, and after learning the cause of her fright, proceeded to hunt the intruder out. While in Court yesterday the offender had nothing whatever to say, so His Honor awarded him a six months residence in the Penitentiary.

COURT CALENDAR.—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 21, 67, 91, 101, 102, 103, 113, 114, 123.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 91, 92, 94, 95, 103, 104, 105, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 11 11, 115, 119, 120, 112, 123, 124, 125. Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 835, 961, 1073, 1115, 1573, 1681, 1623, 1939, 1919, 2017, 2163, 2 19, 2143, 2 , 2343, 2247, 2 , 2305, 251, 3 3, 2381, 2431, 4 9, 2 1, 2343, 2707. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Adjourned till January 8.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 102, 514, 55, 1142, 1143, 751, 659, 589, 1144, 1147, 1185, 31, 1, 1050, 346, 347, 1828, 848.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Robinson and J. F. Daly.—Nos. 70, 10, 46, 57, 52, 60, 63, 73, 84, 88, 40, 87.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7525, 7544, 7567, 7581, 7585, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7594, 7595, 7597, 7598, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7602. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7527, 8369, 6342, 7490, 7510, 7556, R. vs. H., 5157, 7541, 7543, 7547, 7548, 7554, 7570, 7502. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8 77, 8379, 8435, 7557, 8058, 8417, 1033, 7555, 7706, 7910, 9 7, 7372, 8050, 8157, 8383, 8458.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM

An Important Will Case—Thomas C. Moore's Charitable Bequests—Suit to Obtain the Construction of His Will.

Before Judge Pratt

John Moore, James Hall and John H. Bescher as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Thomas C. Moore, Deceased vs. Martha J. Moore Adcia Gother, John Moore, the American Bible Society and Others.—This is an action to obtain the construction of the will of Thomas C Moore, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, where he owned a large amount of property, who died in New Jersey in November 1868. The deceased was a single man, and his will was executed on the 6th of March 1868. The only heirs-at-law were John Moore his brother, Martha J Moore and Adcia Gother, sisters, Martha Reese and Elecia J. Moore, nieces and, besides these, several cousins. On the 7th of November 1868, the deceased made a codicil to the will by both of which he left a large portion of his property to his nieces, &c., and donated moneys to various religious and benevolent societies. Personal property to the amount of $35,000 came into the hands of the executors, and the value of the real estate owned by the testator at the time of his death was about $80,000.

The will was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court here and letters testamentary issued. The will is so complicated in many of its sections and some of its provisions are so ambiguous that suit is now brought in order to obtain the construction put upon it by the Court.

THE SOCIETIES TO WHOM BEQUESTS HAVE BEEN MADE

are as follows—Williamsburg City Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $500 each and with the American Home Missionary Society each an equal share of $[illegible] after the death of a niece, who is to receive the income of it during her life the American and Foreign Christian Union, $500, American Seaman's Friend Society $250, Williamsburg Dispensary $[illegible] Williamsburg Fire Department [illegible] American Bible Society [illegible] American Tract Society $500, Presbyterian church in [illegible] $500. Reformed Dutch church corner of [illegible] South Seventh street [illegible] Mission Sabbath School [illegible] church $5[illegible] South Bushwick Reformed Dutch church $500 [illegible] provisions of the will [illegible] the property, otherwise bequeathed [illegible] if the legatees should die before [illegible]

In [illegible] among other provisions there was [illegible]

[illegible]

estate out of which their bequests were directed to be paid were sold before the testator's death.

Judge Pratt has reserved his decision in the case.

CITY COURT

Those Bob. Targeteers.

Before Judge Neilson

Joseph O'Brien vs. John Skehan and Three Others.—The defendants were members of an organization known as the Skehan Guards of the Sixth ward who went on a target excursion to Sheepshead Bay last fall. They (the defendants) hired muskets and other equipments from the plaintiff and as the plaintiff alleges, failed to return the greater part of them. In addition thereto they refused to pay him for the use of the property. He then forthwith brought suit against the defendants, who hired the equipments. No answer having been [illegible] plaintiff's counsel, Mr Keady took an inquest yesterday and got a verdict of $150.

The Quevedo Divorce Suit.

Rebecca Eve Francis G. Quevedo.—The plaintiff brought this action for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery and the case was sent to a referee. It has heretofore been reported in the HERALD. Yesterday the referee made his report in favor of allowing the divorce applied for and the report was confirmed. The Court awarded the custody of the minor child to the mother and ordered the father to pay $ per month alimony and $250 counsel fees. Mr Quevedo the defendant is Secretary of the Brooklyn Park Commission.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS

ALBANY Jan 4, 1872

The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, January 5, is Nos. 252, 255, 257, 258, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 267, 269, 273, 274, 2, 79.

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED

Frederick Peters, residing at 266 West Thirty-fourth street appeared before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market Wednesday morning, and preferred a complaint against Lawrence Malone and James P Matthews who he charges hired a horse and carriage from him on the 28th of December last. As they failed to return with the property Peters made inquiries which led him to surmise they had taken the property to Newark. A warrant was issued for their arrest and placed in the hands of Sergeant McComb of the Court Squad, who despatched Officer Foley to find the party. The officer upon visiting the latter city ascertained that two men answering the description of Malone and Matthews a few days previous offered a horse and wagon for sale for $25 but being unable to obtain that amount had offered it for $2. The Newark authorities surmising they had not come honestly by the property arrested them on suspicion, and upon conveying them before a magistrate they were sent up for three months on a charge of vagrancy. Peters recognizing the men and property they were delivered over to the officer and voluntarily accompanied him to this city. They were arraigned before Justice Cox yesterday morning and locked up for trial at the General Sessions. Matthews has already done the State of New Jersey two years service for a similar offence.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

MONDAY Jan 1 1872—12 o'Clock M

Under the provisions of section 10 of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 18 1871 entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York passed April 5, 1870, the Aldermen elected for the year 1872 fifteen in number and entitled to hold office from the first Monday in January, 1872 until the first Monday in January 1873, at noon assembled in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. 15 [illegible] Having previously subscribed and taken the constitutional oath of office.

At twelve o'clock noon, precisely the Board was called to order by John Hardy, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, who read the following certificate of the Mayor:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE NEW YORK Jan 1 1872.

Whereas by act of the Legislature of this State passed April 5 1870 entitled An Act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York, it was among other things provided that the first election of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for the city of New York should take place at the judicial election then to be held on the third Tuesday of May 1870 and that the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then elected should take office on the first Monday in June then following and should hold office until the first Monday in January 1872, and that Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should be elected at the general election in November 1871 and annually thereafter at every such general election who should take office on the first Monday of January following their election and

Whereas by section 10 of the act passed April 18, 1871 entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York, passed April 5, 1870, it is among other things, in substance provided that Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who were elected for said city in May 1870 and who were in office at the passage of said act should be continued in office until the first Monday of January 1873 and that Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should be elected at the general election to be held in 1872 for a term of two years and every two years thereafter, whose term of office should commence the first Monday of January succeeding their election and as provided that any vacancy in the office of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen occurring from any cause prior to said election in 1872 should be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, and

Whereas it is claimed that the provision of said last mentioned act extending the official term of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then in office is unconstitutional and void and such claim appears to me well founded and

Whereas it is also claimed and appears to me justly that the said act of 1871 repeals the said previous act of 1870, whereby if both said claims should be maintained the city would be left without the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

And it appearing to me desirable that such contingency should be provided against the operation of said act vacancies in the offices of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for said city as contemplated by the said act of 1871, do exist.

I do hereby in pursuance of the power so as aforesaid conferred appoint

Lawrence R. Jerome,	Wm. H Charlock
Emanuel B. Hart	Geo. W. Plunkitt,
Thomas Coman	James McKeever,
Edward Scudder,	Edward Cooper
Geo. H. Mitchell	Henry Woltman
James G. Dimond,	Bryan Reilly
Bernard O'Neil,	Cornelius Gilen

James Irving,

to be Aldermen of the city of New York, and to hold office from the first day of January 1872, until [illegible] the first Monday of January [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan 1 1872

THOMAS COMAN

Acting Mayor

The Clerk of the Common Council called the roll, the following members answered to their names:—

William H Charlock,	Bernard O'Neill,
Thomas Coman,	George W. Plunkitt,
Edward Cooper,	Bryan Reilly
James G. Dimond	Edward Schuchting
James Irving	Cornelius Gilen,
James McKeever,	Henry Woltman

Absent—

Lawrence R. Jerome, Emanuel B. Hart, George H. Mitchell

The CLERK announced that a quorum being present, he awaited the further pleasure of the Board.

Alderman IRVING presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Henry Woltman be and he is hereby elected temporary President of this Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of organization.

The CLERK put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative

Alderman WOLTMAN on taking the chair as President pro tem., briefly returned his thanks.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Alderman REILLY presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Thomas Coman be and he is hereby elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

The PRESIDENT pro tem put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Charlock, Cudy, Dimond Irving, McKeever O'Neil, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schuchting, Gilen and Woltman.

Whereupon the PRESIDENT pro tem declared that Thomas Coman was duly elected President of this Board of Aldermen.

Alderman CUDDY moved that a committee of two be appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tem put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the PRESIDENT pro tem appointed as such committee Aldermen [illegible] and O'Neil.

The committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

The PRESIDENT after having been congratulated by the President pro tem. on taking the chair, addressed the Board [illegible] and assured that he was ready to hear any [illegible]

Alderman [illegible] presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That [illegible] be and he is hereby appointed Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

[illegible]

the first Monday of January succeeding their election and also providing that any vacancy in the office of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen occurring from any cause prior to said election in 1872 should be filled by the appointment of the Mayor and

Whereas it is claimed that the provision of said last mentioned act extending the official term of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then in office is unconstitutional and void, and such claim appears to me well founded and

Whereas it is also claimed and it appears to me justly that the said act of 1871 repeals the said previous act of 1870, whereby if both said claims should be maintained the city would be left without the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

And it appearing to me desirable that such contingency should be provided against the operation of said act vacancies in the offices of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for a [illegible] act of 1871 to exist,

I do hereby in pursuance of the power as aforesaid conferred appoint

Terence Duffy, First Assembly district
Patrick Lysaght, Second Assembly district
Hugh O'Brien Third Assembly district
John Galvin, Fourth Assembly district
Isaac Robinson, Fifth Assembly district
Michael Healy Sixth Assembly district
John Hampson, Seventh Assembly district
Hulet Odell, Eighth Assembly district
Dearborn G. Piper, Ninth Assembly district
Henry A. Pecher, Tenth Assembly district
Thomas Mulligan, Eleventh Assembly district
Edward Costello, Twelfth Assembly district
James Barker, Thirteenth Assembly district
John Reilly, Fourteenth Assembly district
Francis Littlefield, Fifteenth Assembly district
Eugene Durnin, Sixteenth Assembly district
Charles Feitner, Seventeenth Assembly district
Patrick Garry, Eighteenth Assembly district
Bartholomew McDonald, Nineteenth Assembly district
Thomas Duffy, Twentieth Assembly district
William H McCarthy, Twenty first Assembly district

THOMAS COMAN Acting Mayor

NEW YORK, January 1 1872

The Clerk called the roll of members as follows:—

Terence Duffy	Thomas Mulligan,
Patrick Lysaght,	Edward Costello,
Hugh O'Brien	James Barker,
John Galvin	John Reilly,
Isaac Robinson,	Francis Littlefield,
Michael Healy	Eugene Durnin,
John Hampson,	Charles Feitner,
Hulet Odell	Patrick Garry,
D. G. Piper,	Barth McDonald,
Henry A. Pecher,	Thomas Duffy,

William H. McCarthy

And the following named Assistant Aldermen responded to their names:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght Hampson Odell Piper Pecher, Mulligan Barker Reilly, Durnin Feitner Garry McDonald Thomas Duffy and McCarthy—16.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION

Assistant Alderman TERENCE DUFFY moved that Assistant Alderman Feitner be chosen temporary President

The CLERK put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative

Having taken the chair the TEMPORARY PRESIDENT thanked the Board for the honor of his selection as their temporary President and asked what steps would be taken to effect a permanent organization.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Assistant Alderman BARKER moved that Assistant Alderman Reilly be chosen President of this Board.

The TEMPORARY PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght, Hampson Odell Piper Pecher Mulligan Barker, Feitner, Garry McDonald Thomas Duffy and McCarthy 15.

While the roll was being called Assistant Alderman REILLY asked to be excused from voting, and such excuse was granted by the temporary President, no objection being made.

The temporary PRESIDENT declared that Assistant Alderman Reilly was duly chosen President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872.

Assistant Alderman McCARTHY moved that a committee of two be appointed to conduct the President elect to the chair.

The temporary PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the Temporary PRESIDENT named as such committee—

Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy and Assistant Alderman Barker.

The PRESIDENT elect was welcomed to the chair by the Temporary President, and addressed the Board as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN I thank you for the honor you have shown me, and I shall endeavor to discharge my duty faithfully to each and every member. I am now ready to enter any motion.

ELECTION OF CLERK, &C.

Assistant Alderman MULLIGAN presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we, as members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the city of New York hereby choose William H. Moloney as Clerk of said Board Patrick McConnell as Sergeant at Arms and Bartholomew Ward, Jr., as Assistant Sergeant at Arms and Patrick Gilligan as Doorkeeper, each and every one for the ensuing year, 1872 and the above named persons are hereby declared duly entitled to the offices herein severally assigned to them.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution

Which was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght, Hampson Odell Piper, Pecher Mulligan Barker Reilly, Feitner, Garry McDonald Thomas Duffy and McCarthy—14.

And the PRESIDENT announced that William H Moloney was duly chosen Clerk Patrick McConnell Sergeant-at-Arms, Bartholomew Ward Jr. Assistant Sergeant at Arms and Patrick Gilligan Doorkeeper of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Assistant Alderman MULLIGAN moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872 duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion

Which was decided in the affirmative

And the PRESIDENT named as such committee—

Assistant Alderman Mulligan,
Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy, and
Assistant Alderman Feitner

And said committee proceeded to fulfil the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently the committee returned and reported through their chairman Assistant Alderman Mulligan, that they had performed their appointed duty.

The report of the committee was received the President thanked them for their services and the committee were then discharged.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE ACTING MAYOR.

Assistant Alderman HAMPSON moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Acting Mayor and inform him that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1872 is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the PRESIDENT named as such committee—

Assistant Alderman Hampson,
Assistant Alderman Piper and
Assistant Alderman Barker

And said committee proceeded to fulfil the duty assigned to them.

Subsequently the committee returned and reported through their chairman, Assistant Alderman Hampson, that they had performed their appointed duty.

The report of the committee was received the President thanked them for their services, and the committee were then discharged.

RULES OF ORDER.

Assistant Alderman McCARTHY moved that the rules of order of this Board be those in use by the Board of Assistant Aldermen for 1871 at the time of their final adjournment until otherwise ordered.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative

And the PRESIDENT announced that the rules of order for the Board of Assistant Aldermen for 1872 were the same as those in use by the Board of Assistant Aldermen of 1871 at the time of their final adjournment.

ADJOURNMENT.

Assistant Alderman McCARTHY moved that when the Board adjourn the adjournment be until to-morrow, 2d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman MULLIGAN moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the PRESIDENT declared that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, 2d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H MOLONEY Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

STATED SESSION

TUESDAY, Jan 2, 1872—2 P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No 16 City Hall pursuant to adjournment.

Present John Galvin Esq. President, in the chair, and the following members:—

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson Healy Hampson Odell Piper Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker Littlefield, Reilly Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy—20

The Clerk submitted the following paper explaining who he had [illegible] the name of Dearborn G. Piper as a member of the Board:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 29 1871.

Whereas a vacancy exists in the office of Assistant Alderman in the Ninth Assembly district of the city, caused by the death of Henry Rogers as appears by certificate of the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who was duly elected an Assistant Alderman at the election held May 17 A. D. 1870.

Now therefore in pursuance of the power conferred by section [illegible] of the Laws of 1871 I do hereby appoint Dearborn G. Piper to fill the said vacancy as Assistant Alderman for the Ninth Assembly district and to hold office [illegible] until the first Monday in January A D 1873.

A. OAKEY HALL Mayor

Assistant Alderman FEITNER moved that said paper be received [illegible] and that the Clerk be directed to [illegible] as member of the Board.

The [illegible] the question whether the Board would agree [illegible]

Which was decided in the affirmative

[illegible]

tion as might have enabled him to properly discharge the duties of his office might be furnished to him as he was authorized and empowered by law to direct and require and although furnished by the Comptroller, as required by law with a report once in ninety days, showing the name of every person in whose favor an account had been audited with the decision of the Auditor upon the same together with the final action upon the same, in having failed to check the reckless extravagance while said reports must have made manifest to him and in having recklessly and wantonly ignored his rights upon the public treasury which under the provision of law conferring upon him the power to require any information which he might demand be and hence in office of [illegible]

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation Charles O'Conor and John Hardy be and they are hereby appointed to prepare articles of impeachment and prosecute the same before the proper tribunal.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght O'Brien Healy Hampson Odell Piper Pecher Mulligan Costello Barker Reilly Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy 18

Negative—The President and Assistant Alderman Robinson—2.

Assistant Alderman REILLY moved that said paper be immediately transmitted to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was immediately sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

GENERAL ORDERS

Resolution To regulate, &c., Fifty-sixth street from Eighth to Eleventh avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy Lysaght, O'Brien the President Assistant Aldermen Robinson Healy Hampson Odell, Piper Pecher Mulligan, Costello, Barker Reilly, Littlefield Durnin, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy 20.

Resolutions—To lay Belgian pavement in Thirtieth street, from Fifth to Eleventh avenue in Twenty ninth street from Fifth avenue to North River to permit John Devine to place a water trough on the northwest corner of Sixth avenue and Fifty seventh street, and to regulate, &c., Fifty fourth street from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght, O'Brien the President Assistant Aldermen Healy Hampson Odell Piper Pecher Mulligan, Costello Barker Reilly Littlefield Durnin Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy—20

RESOLUTIONS.

To place five ornamental lamps in front of the house of worship of the congregation Ahabath Chesed to place two lamps in front of St Alban's church and in front of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus also opposite each of the two entrances to the building of the Young Men's Christian Association southwest corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue to permit John Pyne to build a bay window on to front of each of the five houses now being erected on the east side of Fifth avenue commencing at the northeast corner of Eighty fourth street and to permit the proprietor of the premises on the east side of the Boulevard 100 feet north of Eighty fourth street, to place a watering trough in front of said premises

Which were adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght, O'Brien, the President Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy Hampson Odell Piper Pecher Mulligan Costello, Barker Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, Garry McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy 20

Resolutions To place and light a lamp on southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty sixth street to build a sewer in First avenue, from First avenue to Harlem River in First avenue, from 120th street to Harlem River and in 128th street between Second and Third avenues.

Which were adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght, O'Brien the President Assistant Aldermen Healy Hampson Odell Piper, Pecher Mulligan Costello, Barker Reilly, Littlefield, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy 19.

Resolutions—To fence in vacant lots within the blocks bounded by Third and Lexington and Lexington and Fourth avenues and Sixty second and Sixty sixth streets and to flag north side of Fifty-third street from First to Second avenue.

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy Hampson, Odell, Piper Pecher Mulligan, Costello, Barker Durnin Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy—19.

Resolutions—To place and light a lamp in front of No 233 East Twenty fourth street and in front of No 248 Third avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy Lysaght O'Brien the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy Hampson, Odell Piper Pecher, Mulligan, Costello Barker, Reilly Littlefield Durnin Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy—21

Resolutions—To build a sewer in Fourth avenue from Twenty sixth to Thirty second street to regulate &c. Ninety second street from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard, and Eighty fourth street from the Boulevard to the river drive

Which were adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Hampson, Odell Piper, Pecher Mulligan Barker, Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, Garry McDonald Thomas Duffy and McCarthy—17

Resolution—To place two lamps in front of the grand entrance to the New York Turnverein Hall at numbers 66 and 68 East Fourth street

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien the President Assistant Aldermen Healy Hampson Odell Piper, Pecher Mulligan, Costello Barker Littlefield Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald and Thomas Duffy 18.

Resolutions To permit Charles Fechter to erect a portico over the main entrance to the Lyceum Theatre in Fourteenth street near Sixth avenue, and to appoint G. D. Cardozo a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which were adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman HEALY moved that all papers in the "List of Unfinished Business" be placed on file

Assistant Alderman REILLY moved to amend said motion by adding thereto the words "and also all papers in possession of the Clerk held for action of the Board."

Which proposed amendment was accepted by Assistant Alderman Healy

The PRESIDENT then put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion

Which was decided in the affirmative

And the PRESIDENT announced that all papers before the Board awaiting action thereon were directed now to be placed on file.

READING OF THE MINUTES.

The minutes of the meeting were here read and approved

FINAL ADJOURNMENT

Alderman REILLY moved that this Board do adjourn sine die at twelve o'clock M to-day

The PRESIDENT put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion

Which was decided in the affirmative

VALEDICTORY OF THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT thereupon thanked the members for their kindness toward him during the past year, and for the support they had given him as the presiding officer of the Board, expressed the hope that in future days they would all meet as amicably as they had in their official relationship and concluded by saying—The most unpleasant duty falling to me I now proceed to do, and I declare that the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1871 is adjourned sine die."

And said Board so stands adjourned.

WM H. MOLONEY Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

STATED SESSION

THURSDAY Jan 4, 1872—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, No 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Chairman, Assistant Alderman Christian Swartz, in the chair and the following members:—

Assistant Aldermen Foley Stacom O'Brien Galvin, Robinson Healy Hart Kraus, Coddington Strack, Pinckney, Costello Wade Conner, Littlefield, Gess, Simonson, Cumsky, McDonald, Schwartz and Hall—21

Assistant Alderman GALVIN called for the reading of the minutes of the previous meetings

Assistant Alderman HEALY moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and the Board do now take a recess for half an hour.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY asked for a division of the question

The CHAIRMAN put the question whether the Board would agree with the first part of said motion, viz., that the reading of the minutes of the previous meetings be dispensed with

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley Healy Hartz, Kraus, Pinckney, Wade, Conner, Gess, Simonson, Schwartz and Hall 11.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Stacom, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Coddington, Strack, Costello, Littlefield, Cumsky and McDonald—10

The CHAIRMAN then put the question whether the Board would agree with the second part of said motion, viz., that the Board do now take a recess for half an hour.

Which was decided in the affirmative

And the CHAIRMAN announced that the Board would now take a recess for half an hour

AFTER RECESS

THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1872—2 o'clock P. M.

Present—Assistant Alderman Christian Schwartz, Chairman in the chair and the following members:—

Assistant Aldermen Foley Stacom O'Brien Galvin Robinson Healy Hart Kraus Coddington Strack Pinckney Costello Wade Conner Littlefield, Gess, Simonson, Cumsky McDonald and Hall 21

Assistant Alderman STRACK moved that the Board do now adjourn until Monday next [illegible]

Assistant Alderman ROBINSON moved, as an amendment, that the hour of meeting be [illegible]

Which was accepted by Assistant Alderman STRACK.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question whether the Board would agree to the motion to adjourn until [illegible] o'clock on next Monday afternoon

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the CHAIRMAN announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday [illegible]

[illegible] Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—A COMMERCIAL CITY COLLEGE [illegible] [illegible] Address A. B. D. [illegible]

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

THE [illegible] LANGUAGE AND [illegible] [illegible]

TWO OR THREE LITTLE [illegible] [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. [illegible]

SLATE MANTELS [illegible] [illegible]

ST [illegible] SLATE MANTELS [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

O[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALoon for sale good business location, will be sold at a sacrifice if sold within a week.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency 77 Cedar street

A NEW VILLAGE DRUG STORE FOR SALE WITHIN 100 miles of New York, doing a good and increasing business Good chance for a physician. Inquire at 23½ Front street New York

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A SPLENdidly fitted up Cigar Store down town with Room for Fair business good rent low For particulars address box 1,9 Post office

A RARE OPPORTUNITY A GENTLEMAN RETIRING from business will sell for $5,000 a Manufacturing Business in connection with the woollen trade in New York for 25 years, strictly cash, no risk sure income. Reliable parties can thoroughly investigate by applying to D. J. STRAGUE & Co. McKillop, Sprague & Co's, 109 and 111 Worth street, New York.

A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—On the principal business part of Ninth avenue long lease cheap rent. Apply to P GAFFNEY & CO, 369 Bowery

A SPLENDID LIQUOR STORE IN A FIRST CLASS location near Broadway will be sold cheap Excellent opportunity JOHN A DUNN & CO, 233 Bowery

A CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND OYSTER SAloon for sale excellent business location cash trade, low rent great bargain Particulars at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W SIMERS, Store Agency

A MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE—LOCATED ON leading business avenue. This is a No 1 stand. Extraordinary rare chance Particulars at 23 Chambers street
GEORGE W SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—Stock, Fixtures Horse and Wagon, good location, low rent For further particulars address G., box 114 Herald office. No agents

A GOOD PAYING CORNER LIQUOR STORE WELL located rent $38 monthly brisk trade, two years' lease, sold cheap on account of sickness
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor

A MERCHANT TAILOR BUSINESS FOR SALE—In Brooklyn established seven years For particulars address W. H. C., box 152 Herald office.

A1.—A MEAT VEGETABLE AND FISH MARKET for sale, business location unsurpassed, splendid chance make money terms moderate Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W SIMERS Store Agency

A. FOR SALE A FIRST CLASS CORNER GROCERY, on one of the principal business corners in Jersey City; cash stock and fixtures, worth $3,000 will sell for $1,800 cash, on account of other business. Apply immediately to P. GAFFNEY & CO 369 Bowery

A FINE CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE A BARGAIN—Also downtown Sample Room and Restaurant corner Liquor Stores Cigar Stores Broadway Sample Rooms, Bakeries, &c. MITCHELL'S Store Agency 77 Cedar street.

AN EMIGRANT HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—ALSO uptown Family Hotels cheap Grocery Stores, Drug Stores Soda Water Business, Meat Market Roofing Business. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE WITH TEN ROOMS, furnished complete will be sold cheap rent low three blocks from Jersey City ferries Call, for two weeks, at 109 Hudson street Jersey City, N. J.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON A LEADing avenue handsomely fitted well stocked has a licensed clerk and doing a good business business out of town requires attention of owner and necessitates immediate sale very easy terms Address SODA box 124 Herald office

EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Business for sale for $20,000 will net a profit $10,000 per annum secured by patents parties highly respectable will take part real estate. Address MERCHANT box 18, Herald office

FIRST CLASS FIREPROOF SAFE FOR SALE—WILder's patent size 24x34. Apply to W. COX 72 Murray st

FINE GROCERY STORE IN MORRISANIA FOR SALE.—Address S. F. Herald office

FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS Wine Room best location on west side. Apply to Messrs WM. W FLIESS & CO, 47 Broadway

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES AND MACHINery of a champagne and bottling business. This is a rare and splendid opportunity for a man of limited capital to take hold of a thoroughly established trade. Call at or address 20 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE STOCK HORSE and Wagon good location low rent For further particulars apply at 226 East Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store in the Thirteenth ward doing good paying business with Stock and Fixtures, as the owner is getting out of the business Apply at the store, 126 Delancey street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED CIGAR STORE; location one of the best on Broadway $800 rent $75 Apply at 15 Park row in sample room

FOR SALE—FAMILY HOTEL, LEASE AND FURNIture superior location and paying well with first class boarders also gentleman's Country Seat and Farm near Albany and parties wanted to purchase interest in a Summer Hotel and Mineral Springs fully furnished and in complete order Address P. L., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Candy and Toy Store. Inquire of D DULLY, 74 Carmine street

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE, doing a good cash business will be sold cheap Inquire corner York and Van Vorst streets Jersey City

FOR SALE—ON THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTYsecond and Forty eighth streets Store and Basement, 20x60 with two years lease from next May at $900 a year, fitted or grocery business bargain will be given as must be sold Apply at [illegible] avenue JOHN BRANIGAN

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST AND MOST FREQUENTED location down town a fine Cigar Store with or without Stock lease to May, 1874 Inquire in store 14 William st.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUTE, SELLING SEVEN and eight cans a day. Inquire at 300 First avenue (shoe store) from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COMMISSION BAKERY AND Confectionery Store good locality Inquire at 1,125 Fulton avenue or west Franklin ave. and Ormond place, Brooklyn

FOR SALE—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY, IN COMplete working order will be sold very low to a cash purchaser, as the owner is removing from New York. Apply immediately to HARVARD BAKERY, 735 Sixth avenue, rear Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP WITH FIXTURES, all new will be sold for half cost if sold this week. Call at 281 Spring street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK YARD IN NEW Jersey in running order For particulars address W A B, box 124 Herald office.

FOR SALE CIGAR STAND NO 6 NEW STREET opposite Stock Exchange, doing good business satisfactory reasons given for selling.

FOR SALE—THE BAR BILLIARD AND OYSTER SAloon No 8 L Sixth avenue fine location and long lease will be sold cheap on liberal terms If not sold at private sale it will be sold at auction on Monday January 10 For particulars apply to M DOUGHERTY, 79 Nassau street.

JEWELRY BUSINESS—FOR SALE A GOOD JEWELry Business, including a good stock Materials Tools, &c. in a town of 1,500 inhabitants, on a branch of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad business paying a good profit being the only one in the place, satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, at once, GEORGE M. HAYES, Greene, N. Y.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP.—INQUIRE AT 229 West Twenty-eighth street.

ONE OF THE BEST STANDS IN JEFFERSON MARket and the [illegible] business will be sold cheap. Inquire of W. TYSON 50 Jefferson Market.

PERFUMERY—FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A well established Manufactory for sale ready trade the year round $500 down balance in one or two years reason for selling [illegible] Address for one week L. M. Herald office

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF three large Eccentric Washing Machines, Starch tray Tree Mangle Wringers, Ironing and Boiling Stoves, Tables and Boards [illegible] Drying Room and in use every [illegible] doing a large first class business [illegible] opera[illegible] and would be sold at a bargain if applied to soon Lease of premises desired. Apply at 145 East [illegible] street.

SAFES OF HERRING'S MARVIN'S WILDER'S AND Lillie's make [illegible] Improved Safes at reduced prices [illegible]
LILLIE SAFE COMPANY No 3 Park row.

THIRTY STATE [illegible] SHOW CASES FOR SALE.—AT [illegible] & DAVIDSON'S, 666 Broadway

TO BE SOLD A LIQUOR STORE [illegible] GOOD [illegible] reasons for [illegible] Warren street.

WANTED A PURCHASER FOR A NEW AND PRIME [illegible] business [illegible] and capable [illegible] sale value of stock about [illegible] removing [illegible] street, room 16.

$300 [illegible] BARROOM AND BILLIARD SA[illegible] [illegible]

$1,300 [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

B [illegible]

F [illegible]

F [illegible]

V [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

A [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 PATCHEN PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—A RELIABLE woman as thorough cook in a private family or private boarding house, in city or country; would do coarse washing.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A respectable woman as first class cook, in French, English and German styles, would take full charge of kitchen in hotel restaurant, club house or large boarding house; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

41 WEST 45TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; NO OBJECTION to assist with washing and ironing in a genteel family; good city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TWO YOUNG girls: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid; both wish to go in the country.

61 WEST 59TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing and ironing.

82 WOOSTER ST., NEAR SPRING.—A MOTHER AND daughter [illegible]; one as cook, the other as family seamstress; would assist with light work; can sew on machine.

104 WEST 32D ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references; no objection to a boarding house.

115 WEST ST., REAR. A YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, good washer and ironer; best city reference.

119 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, bread and desserts of all kinds; city reference from her last employer.

124 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., IN the rear. A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small family; a good baker; city or country; good reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., second floor, front.—A competent woman as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; good city reference.

151 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups and pastries and makes all kinds of desserts; six years' city reference. Also a respectable woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; is a nice plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best city reference.

219 EAST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman as first class cook; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

228 CHRYSTIE ST., NEAR HOUSTON, ROOM 11.—A first class middle aged Switzer as cook or housekeeper in a private family.

228 CHRYSTIE ST., NEAR HOUSTON, ROOM 11.—A first class, middle-aged Swiss in a fine private family, as cook or housekeeper.

229 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good city reference.

243 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—Two respectable young women; one as good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

315 BOWERY.—TWO GERMAN GIRLS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other for chamberwork or light housework.

324 EAST 36TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young woman as neat, plain cook; first class washer and ironer; best references.

345 EAST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Call for two days in the butcher store.

354 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; will assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

404 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference.

405 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE SHOE STORE, BASEment.—A respectable girl, lately landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family.

417 EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

443 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference.

446 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A girl as first class cook; would do the coarse washing if desired; best city reference from last place.

462 8TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; first class washer and ironer; best city references.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 10.—A GOOD COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of English and American cooking; excellent references from last employer.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Call for two days.

525 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook and excellent baker; best city reference from last employer.

709 7TH AV., NEAR 47TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable woman as first class cook; no objection to do the coarse washing; good city reference.

825 2D AV., CORNER 44TH ST.—A WOMAN TO DO housework; is a good plain cook and laundress and an excellent baker.

980 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 CLARKSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

218 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing; excellent references.

237 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid in a small private family; excellent city reference.

249 WEST 11TH ST., REAR.—A SCOTCH WOMAN as chambermaid or nurse; would go in the country. Call for two days.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A neat active young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to a boarding house; best city reference.

424 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young American girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress; best reference. Call or address for two days.

462 8TH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

515 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

545 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress and to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days.

732 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR. A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; if required will go a short distance in the country.

753 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse for growing children; best city reference from her last place. Call or address.

A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress, and assist with the washing in a private family; two years' city reference. Address M. D., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

127 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO work with a dressmaker by the day or week; understands the business. Can be seen for two days.

134 MACDOUGAL ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN PRIvate family; can do all kinds of sewing with neatness and dispatch; is an excellent operator on sewing machine; [illegible] by the day or week, or will take work home. [illegible]

153 EAST 29TH ST., RING FIRST BELL.—A SEAMstress wishes to [illegible] her own residence, or would go out by the day or week in private families; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good [illegible] maker; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine.

163 PRINCE ST., ROOM 1.—A RESPECTABLE WOman [illegible]

216 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG LADY (GERMAN) [illegible] a few [illegible] dressmaking. Call or address [illegible] HINTZ.

302 [illegible] ST., CORNER OF [illegible].—A COM[illegible] wishes to make engagements by the day or [illegible] by the week [illegible]

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] experienced dressmaker [illegible] best reference. [illegible]

322 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress [illegible] with chamberwork [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good city reference. [illegible]

329 EAST 29TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT [illegible]

340 EAST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER [illegible] by the day or week [illegible]

459 7TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A [illegible] dressmaker [illegible]

927 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR AND dressmaker [illegible] best city reference.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A FEW CUSTOMERS BY the day or week [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson [illegible] Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

20 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A Protestant girl to do housework; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

95 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer.

123 WEST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM. A colored woman to do general housework. Call or address.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL NO. 11.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small family; references from last place. Call or address.

145 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

231 WEST 28TH ST., REAR BUILDING. A REspectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

232 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or upstairs work.

239 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing.

239 WEST 17TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; city reference.

252 WEST 43TH ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family, or would take care of a baby; good city references.

276 8TH AV. TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family; city reference can be given.

312 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR, back room.—A competent young woman to do general housework; is an excellent baker; good reference. Call for two days.

413 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl to do general housework in a small family or to do chamberwork. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

101 EAST 59TH ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; widower's family preferred. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week.

228 WEST 37TH ST.—A SOUTHERN WIDOW, CApable of making home agreeable, as housekeeper or travelling companion. Call on or address Mrs. FONTAINE.

1,333 3D AV., NEAR 78TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A well educated German lady desires a position as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is willing to make herself useful; speaks French and English; is a good cook; no objections to the country. Call or address for two days.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, 43 YEARS OF AGE, as housekeeper for a widower; city or country; is well qualified for such a position in every respect; a comfortable home more an object than salary; best reference given and required. Address Mrs. M. JONES, Harlem Post office.

A LADY OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY DESIRES a position as housekeeper; a home for herself and daughter; no salary required; best reference given. Address Mrs. C., box 102 Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON WISHES TO take charge as housekeeper of a house; would go South or to California. Address, appointing interview, BUSINESS, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WISHES A POSITION AS housekeeper in some gentleman's family. Address SOUTHERNER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, HAVING THE best references, a position to take the entire charge of a house and family; would instruct children and take charge of their wardrobe, for a home and small compensation. Address COMPETENT, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

17 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class laundress and would do chamberwork; first class references.

159 EAST 53D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as laundress in a small private family, or to do light chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call for two days.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first class laundress in a private family; city reference.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class laundress; no objection to private boarding house; best reference.

407 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out a couple of days in the week to wash or iron; is a good fluter; or would take washing; good reference. Call for two days.

Nurses, &c.

22½ CATHARINE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth and understands bringing it up on the bottle; best city reference; ring third floor bell.

57 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as nurse; is a good sewer and hairdresser and capable of taking the entire care of an infant; no objection to do chamberwork; three years' reference. Call for two days.

162 EAST 25TH ST., THIRD BELL.—A LADY TO take charge of a child. Mrs. BANHAM.

205 EAST 20TH ST., UPPER FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman will take a child to nurse.

213 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a child to wet nurse at her own home, having lost her own baby New Year's Day; best city reference needed; none but those able and willing to pay need apply.

324 WEST 42D ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, 14 years of age, as nurse or to take care of children; willing and obliging; best city reference.

329 EAST 84TH ST.—A KIND AND PLEASANT German woman as nurse to an invalid or sick person. Call on or address Mrs. HARVEY.

332 EAST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable young girl, lately landed from Ireland, in some respectable family to take care of children and do plain sewing or assist with housework; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as the comforts of a home. Call or address for two days.

340 WEST 25TH ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; IS well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant; understands feeding them on the bottle; is trustworthy and faithful; no objection to live in the country; can give best city references; wages $16 per month.

349 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE IN a private family; city reference.

354 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; good reference from last place.

424 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse; can operate on a machine. Call for two days.

500 10TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.—TWO RESPECTable girls as nurses or to do plain sewing or chamberwork; together or separate; city reference. Call for two days.

607 3D AV., NEAR 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young American girl as child's nurse in a private family.

781 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—AN experienced monthly nurse, disengaged at present, would like to make a few more engagements; best references from physicians and ladies of good standing. Call for one week.

A RESPECTABLE SWISS WIDOW WISHES TO TAKE care of a sick lady, or to do cooking in a French or Spanish family. Address S. WAY, box 212 Herald office.

A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WHO HAS JUST lost her baby, wishes to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Call at the junction of Broadway and Jamaica plank road, East New York, Brooklyn. Inquire for Mrs. CULLIGAN.

Waitresses, &c.

42 EAST 52D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS OR will assist with chamberwork; good city references.

109 WEST 18TH ST., IN REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as excellent waitress, or would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

110 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable English person to do waiting or chamberwork, or to take care of an infant.

115 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class waitress, in city or country.

164 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress; no objection to chamberwork; good city reference.

369 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, 14 years old, to do light waiting.

505 WEST 22D ST., ROOM 1.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl, lately arrived in this country, would like to learn waiting or chamberwork, with a small respectable private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call or address.

737 7TH AV., CORNER 49D ST., OVER DRUG store.—As [illegible] waitress; understands the [illegible] salads and [illegible] best reference.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION FOR A young Protestant woman, in a private family, as waitress [illegible] good reference from her last place. Call at [illegible] West 13th st.

Miscellaneous.

116 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW [illegible]

245 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN a small private family, to make herself generally useful; references.

428 EAST 13TH ST.—AS GENERAL SERVANT TO [illegible]

458 WEST 31ST ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED FOR TWO GERMAN GIRLS [illegible] Germany. Call at 14 Prince st., first floor.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS COMPANION [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

53 WEST 12TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESlady as saleswoman; good references. Address L. R.

A YOUNG LADY (GERMAN) OF HIGHEST EDUCAtion and with best references should like to give a few lessons daily in German, French, piano and singing, in exchange for a pleasant home and Board in a private American family; is also willing to act as visiting governess. Address H. H., box 752 Post office.

A POSITION AS FOREWOMAN IN A WHOLESALE millinery house wanted—By a young lady of experience; is a first class trimmer, designer and saleswoman; would take the entire charge of a retail millinery and fancy goods store, or would superintend a number of hands, give out work, keep accounts, &c., in some manufacturing establishment; city reference. Address FOREWOMAN, Herald office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as companion or governess in a respectable family; no objection to travel. Address Miss M. N., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady of experience; best city references can be given. Address E. G., box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS SEAMstresses to work on elegant silk dresses. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and Tenth st.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st., want a competent French matron; also a Protestant girl for chamberwork and waiting; neither older than 25; must be well recommended.

A WELL EDUCATED, ENERGETIC LADY, COMING well recommended, can procure a permanent position at a liberal salary.
WHITING & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st., room 19.

A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wanted; city references required. Call at 126 West 12th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK WANTED—MUST BE WILLING AND OBLIGing and well recommended for honesty and neatness. Apply after 10 A. M. at 24 West 36th st.

GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—Also chambermaid to do fine washing. Apply, with city reference, at 24 East 31st st., near Madison av.

AN ORDER COOK WANTED—AT HURON HOUSE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway; must understand her business well in cooking vegetables and making biscuit.

LABEL CUTTERS.—WANTED, A SMART YOUNG girl to needle or register labels.
BRACHER, 46 Mercer st.

SMALL GIRL WANTED—TO MIND A CHILD AND make herself useful, at 137 6th av. Inquire at the doctor's.

WANTED—A CLEAN YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. No. 327 East 29th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY HOTEL, A GIRL for general work. Apply at 72 5th av., basement.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERWORK, waiting and assist in washing. Apply at 143 East 52d st.

WANTED—FRENCH LADY'S MAID, WITH GOOD references. Apply at 147 5th av., for three days, between 9 and 11.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK, WHO IS WILLING TO assist in washing and ironing. Call at 316 Lexington av., second door above 38th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 22 YEARS, WHO writes a fair hand, to go out of the city as housekeeper. Address T. HOWARD, box 121 Herald office, stating where to be seen.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST WITH WASHing and ironing; also chambermaid, to assist with washing and ironing; best city references required. Apply at 107 East 34th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND TO assist with the care of children; best city references required. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at 20 West 51st street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer, with city reference. Call, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at 140 West 49th st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good plain cook and come well recommended; no washing or ironing. Call at 116 Waverley place, between 6th av. and Macdougal st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBERWORK AND to assist in washing and ironing; references required. 220 West 53d st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A WOMAN AS first class laundress; best city references required. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at 12 West 45th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 123 West 22d st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 FOR GENERAL housework and to make herself generally useful. 244 East 32d st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at 319 Lexington av., third door above 28th st.; references required.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN; ONE TO SEW AND ASSIST in waiting; the other as laundress and chambermaid. Apply, with city reference, at 18 West 30th st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR millinery goods; those accustomed to the avenue trade preferred, at LEE'S, 363 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; good references required. Apply at 145 East 38th st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, first class trimmers and apprentices. None but those competent need apply at No. 6 West 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; GOOD city reference. Apply at 146 East 61st st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE AS first class cook and the other as assistant cook; to competent persons liberal wages will be paid. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, corner 5th av. and 54th st., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

WET NURSE WANTED—ONE WITHOUT ENCUMbrances preferred, to go a short distance out of the city. Address R. R., 52 Reade st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

241 4TH AV., REAR.—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER in a private family or to travel with a gentleman; good city reference. Call for two days.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS PORTER; can bring good reference. Address B. W., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN DESIRES TO WORK IN A butcher shop. Apply for two days, in the forenoon, at 517 West 24th st.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WANTS OUT-DOOR WORK for his health. Address C. G., box 142 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A PLACE IN ANY LIGHT capacity; can take care of a horse; city reference. Address W. C., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER, GERMAN, WANTS A SITUation in a private family; best city reference. Call at or address 919 Broadway, third floor, front.

AN EXPERIENCED ATTORNEY, STARTING IMMEdiately for the West on business, would be glad to attend to any matters entrusted to him in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, Chicago or their vicinity. Best references furnished. Address for two days COUNSELLOR W., box 167 Herald office.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, 25, ACCUSTOMED TO general farm work, a good, careful hand with horses; a good teamster, sober and honest, would wish employment in the country by any gentleman who would want a good man; good reference from last place if required. Address COMPETENT, box 155 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED FROM EUrope, desires a situation as bartender or porter; willing and obliging. Address C. W., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS VALET TO A GENTLEMAN travelling, by a respectable single young man; has lived with a family 14 years; is strictly temperate and can furnish best city reference as to ability and character. Address VALET, box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, AS COOK; CAN speak English and Spanish; has good references. Address E. C., 229 3d av., or call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL PORTER, WATCHman or fireman; first class city reference. Address PORTER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

THOSE WHO WISH TO EMPLOY A CHINAMAN AS cook or waiter call at 122 East 12th st.

WANTED—BY A WILLING MAN OF LONG EXPErience, a situation as cook; no objection to long hours or low wages. Address for two days A. CULIN, 365 Broome st., grocery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; good city reference. H. SANSOM, 16 [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, with a good knowledge of New York city business; first class reference and security. Address SEVEN, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (PROTESTant), a situation as waiter or [illegible] man in a house; good reference. Call at 154 West 11th st.

YOUNG CHINAMAN, WHO SPEAKS PLAIN ENGlish, wants a good situation as waiter in a private house, in city or country; good city reference. Call today, from 10 to 12, or address Mr. LOUIS [illegible]MANN, House [illegible] of Columbia st., South Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A PARTY HAVING HAD [illegible] experience to take charge of the sales of their retail [illegible] department. Apply personally or by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO.

A TRAVELLING AGENT, HAVING FIRST CLASS trade East, West and Southwest, in the hosiery and children's clothing, wishes to make connection with first class house for spring trade. Address A. [illegible], box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF TIPPERARY, HARRIS AND [illegible] wants a situation in a store or office; [illegible] as a porter [illegible] place; is able to do anything, not afraid of hard work. Address J. T. MOTT, station E, Grand st.

A LIVE YANKEE DESIRES TO SELL GROCERIES, [illegible] in town or country, East or West; steady, temperate and large acquaintance. Address, stating terms and salary, YANKEE, box 140 Herald office.

AT FINNER'S DRUG STORE, CORNER 3D ST. AND Broadway.—A young drug clerk, to sleep in the store, and a strong boy, who must live in the neighborhood.

CLOTHING SITUATION WANTED, AS SALESMAN, [illegible] in the business, capable of [illegible] a stock [illegible] CLOTHING, box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—WITH FIRST CLASS REFerence as to honesty and competency; city reference required. Address, with true name, stating age, where last employed, all particulars and salary expected. Apply at College Pharmacy, 4th av. and 23d st.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—A FIRST CLASS SALESman, of 15 years' experience in laces, fancy goods, ribbons, fringes, notions, is open for an engagement; is well known to city and out of town jobbers and retail buyers; very highest reference from present employers. Address IMPORTER, Herald office.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR MOODY'S PREPARED solder; mends jewelry, tinware and all metals instantly; no tools or tradesmen required; also superintendent for branch office. Apply at 411 Canal st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXperienced salesman, having a thorough knowledge of the brick and lime business, with four years' experience in the business with one of the oldest firms in the city. Address A. B. C., care of N. P. Knapp, brick dealer, foot of Hammond st., North River.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A LICENSED CLERK, WITH UNquestionable references, wishes an engagement as permanent or relieving clerk. Address, in German or English, R. F. D., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A LICENSED PRESCRIPTION clerk wants a situation; three years' experience. Address CLERK, box 136 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO GROCERS.—A SMART YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as porter; understands accounts; writes a good hand; knows the business well. Address A. B., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN LIQUOR SALESman, for the city; none but those having an established trade need apply. Address X., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN AN office; is a good bookkeeper, and understands shorthand; salary no object; first class references. Address W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; A THOROUGH PREscriptionist and good salesman. Apply at once to W. E. STRICKLAND, 675 DeKalb av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE QUICK AND correct and willing to work; salary moderate; city reference required. Apply to WILLIAM S. CORWIN & CO., 1,132 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SALESMAN HAVING a large jobbing trade in Philadelphia and Baltimore in fancy and white goods. Address A. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS READY AND willing to be tried, a situation as assistant or bookkeeper; can come well recommended. Address for three days J. W. D., 20 Cooper Union, New York.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, WELL REcommended (salary and commission) for the sale of Reitz & Allen's Private Mail Box; best in the United States. Call at 25 Thomas st., in the store.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE LIQUOR house; one who has and can influence a good trade among druggists and grocers. Address O. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN ACQUAINTed with the necktie trade; none but those thoroughly competent and with first class references need apply; good salary given. Address HENRY SCHWARZ & CO., 306 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, a situation in a first class house; best reference given. Address G. W. D., 17 East 19th st.

WINE TRADE.—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC GENtlemanly young man to take the agency for a shipping house of old standing, whose headquarters are London; unexceptionable references and security indispensable. Address, with full particulars, salary and commission, with all expenses, W. W., care of Smalpage & Son, 82 5th av., N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK; also an order clerk. Apply to HIND, NAUMANN & MURPHY, 81 Barclay street.

WANTED—IN A FANCY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, A salesman to travel in the Eastern States. Address, with references, box 154 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST RATE FURNISHING DRY goods salesmen. Apply, with reference, to HIGGINS & BRAND, 27 Newark av., Jersey City.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO speaks English and is well acquainted with the city trade; references required. Apply to F. SPANGENBERG, 1,165 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN BY A YOUNG man thoroughly understanding his business, and who can come well recommended. Call at Brewster & Co.'s, 34 5th av., for E. N.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE man, as coachman; no objection to any kind of work; is a careful driver; is sober, steady and obliging; country preferred; good reference. Address M. S., box 254 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS man, whom he can recommend as a first class groom and city driver; he is also a Protestant young man of highest qualification, strictly sober and reliable. Address employer, WM. H. DICKINSON, 59 Liberty st., room 26.

A COACHMAN, FROM LONDON, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, wishes to meet with a situation; can drive four-in-hand if required; town or country; first class references; married; aged 42; speaks German and English. Address P. T., 145 West 38th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROtestant young man; single; is an experienced groom and good city driver; good city reference. Address COACHMAN, 629 3d av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; no objection to the country; can produce the very best city reference. Call on or address J. B., 484 7th av.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest and industrious; highest reference given. Address D. M., box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man (Protestant); thoroughly competent in his business; careful city driver; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN wants a situation as coachman, or as coachman and groom; good city references. Call at 146 East 22d st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman; good city reference. Inquire at the carriage repository of Brewster & Co., 5th av.

COACHMAN SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, thoroughly competent, sober; best city references. Address present employer, 54 Washington alley, rear of Clinton place, New York.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; understands care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good city driver, sober, obliging; best city reference. Address M. M., box 264 Herald office.

COACHMAN WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person; one who is a careful driver and can come well recommended; single man preferred. Call at 67 New st., between 10 and 12.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address P. K., 122 West 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good city driver; sober and obliging; best city reference. Address C., box 204 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver, sober and obliging; best city reference; no objection to the country. Address J. S., box 215 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; can give 12 years' best city references. Can be seen at No. 3 East 28th st., or address a note to J. K.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, BY single man; understands care horses and carriages; good, careful driver; sober, industrious; best city reference. Address T. K., box 203 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable married man; best city reference; cause for leaving, present employer going to Europe. Call on or address T. F., at private stable, 61 East 41st st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTant married man with no encumbrance; fifteen years' experience in this country; good reference. Address Y. C., 549 East 69th st.

OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT—A MARRIED MAN, AS thorough, practical gardener; would manage a small farm in connection. Any gentleman in want of such a man, and willing to give reasonable compensation for his services, will address J. B. T., Middletown Post office, Orange county, New York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A SINgle colored man; understands his business thoroughly; best city reference from present employer. Call on or address J. M., No. 136 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; is willing and obliging; three years' reference from last employer. Address R. McL., box 130 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A REspectable single young man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best reference. Address W. S., No. 6 West 19th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A first class young man; single, competent and obliging; best city reference; city or country. Address H. C., 497 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at 114 6th avenue, near 9th st., in the liquor store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman, by an Englishman; is a good groom and a careful driver; best reference. Call on or address, for two days, H. N., box 139 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST CLASS GROOM. Apply at 171 5th av., between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT MAN, as coachman or gardener; understands both thoroughly; wages not much object; has satisfactory reference. Address A. B., box 230 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; can be well recommended from former employer. Call at or address 53 West 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Apply at 2[illegible] West 22d st., rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, FOR the best [illegible] wholesale [illegible]. McLAUGHLIN & RUSSELL, [illegible] South st.

A FEW GOOD SALESMEN, IN THE COUNTRY OR city, for the sale of some popular articles; active young men wanted to make $[illegible] per month may apply to [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] Chambers st.

A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, SPEAKING SPANISH, would like a situation [illegible] West In[illegible] wages [illegible] Address R. [illegible] st., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CASHIER, TICKET SELLER, &C., WANTED FIRST class concern; good salary; must have $1,000 to loan; good security given; none need call unless having the cash. 816 Sixth avenue, up stairs.

A FIRST CLASS SPANISH TRANSLATOR TO MAKE occasional translations. Address box 62 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN TO HELP IN A LIQUOR STORE; one lately from the old country. Apply at 745 9th av., corner 50th st., after 1 P. M.

BOY WANTED—TO CLEAN AN OFFICE AND MAKE himself generally useful; salary $3 per week. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, C. R., box 2,958 Post office.

BOY WANTED—TO MAKE PILLS; MUST UNDERstand the business. Apply to FRASER & LEE, 20 Beekman st.

TO EDITORS.—A COMPETENT SUB-EDITOR WILL find a position on a Catholic paper. Address, for three days, X. Y. Z., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARTENDER. APPLY AT 1,304 3d av., corner of 85th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE, to learn the music business.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY AS ASSISTANT BARKEEPER; ONE who has some knowledge of the business and can give reference. Address J. L., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PENMEN, WHO CAN write a neat round hand. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 4,146 Post office.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails at $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy.
WEBSTER & CO., 351½ Bowery.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY, ABOUT 18 years of age, residing at home, to learn the wholesale jewelry business; salary $3 50 per week at commencement; advance upon merit. Address, with references, H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY useful. Good references required. Apply at 53 Walker st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR THE CEMENT roofing business. Address W. F. D., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY, RESIDING WITH HIS PARENTS, to run errands. Apply only between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at FLEITMANN & CO.'S, 11 Greene st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD TO DO THE WAITING, cleaning and make himself generally useful. Apply, with reference, in the wine store, 196 9th av., corner 22d st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE OFFICE BOY in a large clothing house; best references required. Address box 5,072 Post office.

WANTED—A LAD TO ASSIST IN OFFICE WORK. Address, in own handwriting, giving references, box 2,648 Post office.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS can easily make from $3 to $12 per day; business pleasant and respectable; convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—ONE, TWO TO THREE CANVASSERS and travellers on our goods; wide-awake persons having some experience only need apply.
COSTAR COMPANY, 237 Centre street.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN TO TRAVEL IN NEW England and establish agencies for paper patterns. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., at 14 Murray st., third floor.

WANTED—A SMART AND HONEST MAN; ONE ACcustomed to working in an oyster and dining saloon; must bring best of reference from last employer. Apply at 101 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARKEEPER. APPLY, with city reference, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BARKEEPER; ONE WHO knows his business perfectly, with good recommendations. Apply at 65 Bowery, Summit Hotel, between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFFICE; ONE thoroughly acquainted with the business and having unexceptionable references. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning to FEARING & DELLINGER, No. 6 Broad street.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER AND PORTER WANTED—AT 18 EAST 16th st., between Broadway and 5th av. Apply before 10 A. M. this day.

CIVIL AND PRACTICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, long experienced, designing, superintendence and railway, &c., field and office work (England and here), desires engagement. Particulars obtained of X., box 122 Herald office.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD WANTED.—ADDRESS, FOR three days, BOXWOOD, box 145 Herald office. State salary.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR WANTED—TO GO TO South America. Address, with reference, box 2,275 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ELECTROTYPER, TO take charge of an office in Chicago. Apply to R. HOE & CO., 29 Gold st.

WANTED—A PRINTER TO SHARE THE RISKS AND the profits of a new advertising medium; sure to pay well. Address A. G., box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—THIMBLE MAKERS; ONE FIRST CLASS gold thimble maker, also one good silver thimble maker; competent men will find steady employment. Address GEO. W. SIMONS BRO., OPDYKE & CO., 611 and 613 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED LABEL printer can find a permanent situation and liberal wages at the office of DEUTSCH & GOLDERMAN, Steam Printers, 50 St. Charles st., Baltimore, Md.; good references required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS ENGIneer and machinist in a large first class mill or factory; will do all repairing; would prefer a place where there is a lathe, planer, &c., for convenience; best reference. Address J. E., station L.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER OF UNDERshirts and drawers. Apply to WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN WHO has served in a contractor's office; must be able to make estimates and specifications of mason and carpenter work; English and German required. Call at 22 Duane st., between 2 and 3 P. M. J. KOENIGSBERG.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN GOOD BOOK COMPOSItors immediately. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX FRANCAISES DESIRENT SE PLACER POUR prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser a 329 East 25th st.

UNE BONNE COUTURIERE, QUI SAIT BIEN COUDRE a la machine, desire travailler a la journee dans des maisons privees. Adresser LOUISE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE AYANT RECU TOUS les soins d'une bonne education, parlant aussi parfaitement l'italien et un peu l'anglais, desire une position dans une famille distinguee comme gouvernante ou pour etre aupres d'une dame. Adresser, pour 3 jours, MADEMOISELLE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UN JEUNE HOMME ARRIVANT DE PARIS DESIRE se placer dans une famille privee, ayant tres bons certificats. Adresser aux initiales A. G., 410 6th av.

UNE JEUNE DAME FRANCAISE NOUVELLEMENT accouchee desire prendre un enfant pour le nourrir ou coudre; peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. Adresser 24 6th av., chez Mme. PAUL COUENIER.

UNE FAMILLE DE TROIS PERSONNES DEMANDE une fille Francaise, parlant l'anglais, pour faire les chambres et prendre soin d'un enfant de trois ans. S'adresser a 23 East 7th st.

ASTROLOGY.

ADELAIDE H. LAMBERTSON, CLAIRVOYANT.—CONsultations on business, love, trouble, &c.; no satisfaction no pay. 89 Sixth avenue, lower bell.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, tells everything, shows likeness and gives name of future husband. 150 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS (CLARA ANTONIA, late of San Francisco), Business and Medical Clairvoyant.—Consultations in English, French and German. 1,229 Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

MEDICAL.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES PERMAnently and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

ATTENTION. TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN MILITAry hospital experience. Diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE produced, speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MME. WEST, female physician, 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS FOR LAdies; confidential and skilful treatment. Office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. BOTT, 30 BOND STREET.—LADIES' CONSULTING physician. Skilful treatment and moderate fees.

GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY AND IN NEED of skilful treatment should consult immediately Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

LADIES, CONSULT DR. ALEXANDER KING; HIS age and experience will warrant your confidence. 10 Amity street. Correspondence promptly answered.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 14 EAST TENTH STREET.—Female physician.

179 BLEECKER STREET, DR. HARRISON'S OFFICE. Special Diseases [illegible] treatment. Office consultations and correspondence strictly private.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (Friday), January 5,
at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 115 Chambers street,
Heavy assortment of Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.
Also,
for account of whom it may concern—
Files—[illegible] dozen Fisher's Files, well assorted.
Edge Tools—[illegible] cases Hatchets and Axes [illegible]
Guns—129 Double Guns.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
115 Chambers street.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION NOTICE. THIS FRIDAY morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 1[illegible] West [illegible] street, near [illegible] avenue, over $15,000 worth of elegant and plain Household Furniture, comprising Parlor Grand rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Carpets, Bookcase, Etageres, Tables, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Armoires, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Crockery, Stoves, China and Silver Plate, &c., in all 498 lots by catalogue.
Sale positive, rain or shine.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1847).

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5,
at 10½ o'clock, at our sale-rooms,
85 CHAMBERS AND 71 READE STREETS,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
Handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, rosewood grand Piano, by Chickering; real bronze Clocks and Figures, modern Oil Paintings, &c., &c., sold by order of executors
MRS. A. B. MOUNT, DECEASED,
most of which was made to order by Baudouine, Roux and Pottier & Stymus, comprising as follows:—Carved rosewood Parlor Suits, heavy satin damask and lace Curtains; Buhl inlaid Cabinet and Centre Table, rosewood Secretary, Cabinet, Console and Centre Tables; real bronze Clock, Candelabras and Statuettes, fine original modern Oil Paintings of the American and European schools, carved rosewood and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Armoires, en suite; best curled hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Bed and Table Linen, carved black walnut and oak Buffets, Dining Tables and Chairs en suite; rich decorated China Dinner Service, Cut Glassware, Cutlery, &c.; Moquette, English Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; Stair Carpets and Rods; fine Proof Engravings, Kitchen Ware, &c.
Also,
Seven and a half octave rosewood grand Piano, made by Chickering, and cost $1,500; also 1,200 imported Havana Cigars.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Hotel and Steamboat Furniture.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
10 loads of Bedroom Furniture,
5 loads of Carpets,
3 loads of Oilcloth,
2 loads of Mirrors,
2 loads of Crockery, Chamber Ware, &c.
Also some very fine Desks, Office Furniture, &c.

ART NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Books, Paintings and Water Colors, the property of the late W. H. Thwaites, Esq., of Brooklyn, and sold by order of the executor, comprising, besides many valuable Books, a very choice collection of Water Colors, by the late artist himself; also many Cabinet Gems, by Wm. Hart, Jas. M. Hart, G. H. Boughton, Casilear, Shattuck, Coleman, Inness, Whitredge and others; also some beautiful Sketches by Darley, Harry Fenn and others. The whole now on exhibition and to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, Astor place, New York, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 10, at 7½ o'clock.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

ALBERT R. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 105 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 35 Church street.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.,
on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above a very large and general assortment of second hand and new Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including Parlor and Chamber Furniture of every kind, sort or description; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, spring, hair and other Mattresses, &c.; also Office Desks, Cutlery, Plate, &c., &c.; also 60 framed Chromos, to pay advances.
WALDRON & COOKE would respectfully invite their customers and the public generally to this sale, as it will be positive and peremptory, to pay advances and by order of the Assignees. On view this day.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over $15,000 worth and over 500 Lots
Handsome and Genteel Household Furniture,
at the elegant brown stone residence,
252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue,
This (FRIDAY) morning, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock.
Magnificent rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte,
five elegant Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Paintings, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Bedding, Extension Table, Sideboard, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Basement Furniture, &c.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
at the residence of W. L. Raymond, Esq.,
36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue,
THIS DAY (Friday), commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, covered satin, brocatel, reps; marqueterie, Cabinet Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Paintings, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Velvet, Medallion Carpets; artistic Bronzes, Clocks, Curtains, Silverware; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Tables, Extension Table, Sideboard, Linen, China, Glassware, Cutlery; at a sacrifice.
MARTINES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MATTRESSES, EXTENSION TAbles, Furniture, &c.—By order of Mortgagee.—E. D. BAILEY will sell, this Friday, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom 67 East Tenth street, near Fourth avenue, a quantity of hair, straw and other Mattresses; a number of Freeman's Patent Extension Tables; also two fine black walnut Extension Dining Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, a lot of Brussels Carpet, but little used; two black walnut Parlor Suits, nearly new; a fine black walnut Office Table, two large Store Chandeliers, Bedsteads, Washstands, Chairs, &c. By order
N. P. JOHNSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE AT PRIVATE MANSION.—HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in private mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street—viz., brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits in plain, satin and brocatel and silk reps, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Bedroom Suits, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Beds, Bedding, Lounges, Clocks, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; in all 230 lots.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer. On Saturday, January 6, 1872, at 10 A. M., at No. 9 Beach street, a large lot of Skates and Cutlery, consisting of Stevens' New York Club Skates, size 8½ to 11 inches; lot of Half Rockers; also a lot of damaged Cutlery. By order of Assignee.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, a large and immense assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Sewing Machines, Medical Books, Standard Works, Mantel Mirrors, Paintings, Counters, Showcases, Mattresses, Blankets, Quilts, &c. By order of the executors.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER, 275 Bowery.—Sells, at 52 Fourth avenue, at 11 o'clock, a splendid Photograph Gallery, consisting of all the Furniture, Showcase, Frames, fine Paintings, Machinery, &c. Sale positive, in one or parts.

HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER.
Partition sale of Valuable Tenement Property
on East Thirty-eighth street,
and Private Stable on East Thirty-sixth street.
M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP
will sell at auction,
on Friday, January 5, 1872,
at 12 o'clock M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York.

East Thirty-eighth street—
The four story brick Tenement House, with four story frame Building in the rear, known as 213 East Thirty-eighth street; size, 21x84 feet.
East Thirty-sixth street—
The two story brick private Stable, south side Thirty-sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, known as No. 5 Smitten court.
Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, 106 Broadway, corner Pine street, New York.

H. B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.—CONTINUATION AUCtion sale of Dry Goods, &c., at 529 Greenwich street, this day and Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS ON Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, 25 bbls. and 25 demijohns of assorted Wines and Liquors and about 100 cases and baskets of Champagnes, Brandies, Gins, Clarets, Rhine Wines, &c.; also two sets of Furniture and a fine assortment of Furs, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Saturday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street; a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, Blankets, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONeer.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will expose for sale on Friday, January 5, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the Fixtures of a restaurant, in a first class neighborhood, consisting of Bar and side Shelving, Oyster and Lunch Bars, Cooking Ranges and Store, Tables, Chairs, Linen, Crockery, Cutlery, &c., at 144 Bleecker street.
ALEX. B. CLARK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—SEWING MACHINES.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell this day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, 17 Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, family and manufacturers' Sewing Machines, in perfect order, the stock of a dealer; sale positive. P. McCABE, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT 454 Canal street, of the entire Furniture, &c., of a large house, removed from Thirty-fifth street, comprising everything useful and necessary for housekeeping. By order of Jake Kinstler, Attorney for mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 53 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 290 lots Men's Clothing; at 1 o'clock, 290 lots Dresses, Shawls, Furs, Underclothes, Spreads, Blankets, &c. By order of Mrs. H. D. Smyth, East Sixteenth street.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—HORSES, TRUCKS, &c.
Household and Office Furniture, Safe, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, 2 Horses, 2 Furniture Trucks, 2 Desks, 1 large Mirror, Clock, Chairs, 1 fine large Marvin's Safe, combination lock, good as new.
WM. S. ANDREWS, Receiver.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Assignee's sale of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, &c.
By virtue of an assignment, I will sell this day, Friday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock, at 15 Bowery, the balance stock of imported and domestic Liquors, viz.:—[illegible] choice Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, Keller, Crown, Miller, Chapin and other choice brands; Bourbon, Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; casks Gin, Brandies, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines; also about 200 cases and baskets fine Wines, Liquors and Champagnes; Bitters, Brandies, Gin, &c.
FERDINAND KURZMAN, Esq., Attorney.
Sale positive. Dealers invited.
Also one Carpenter's Wagon.
L. KINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock [illegible] the Property of the New York [illegible] Company, commencing at 85 Centre street, [illegible] 65 Duane street, thence to the type foundry corner of Franklin and Centre streets, thence to 215 East Twelfth street. The property of this company consists of a large and general assortment of Printing Presses, Lithograph Presses, Stones and Material, Type, &c., Steam Engines, Boilers, and Machinery necessary to a first class printing establishment. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
Wm. H. Duncan, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New York, Dec. 27, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 68 East Twelfth street, Hotel Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bedding, Screens, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, &c. By order. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JAMES DUNLEVY, Deputy.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Cigars, Pipes, &c. This day, at 1[illegible] o'clock, at 15 Bowery, a lot of Cigars, Meerschaum [illegible], &c.
L. KINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON [illegible] at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large [illegible] assortment genteel Household Furniture [illegible] Bureaus, Wardrobes, Beds and Bedding, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension Dining and Tea Tables, Chairs, Glass and Silver Ware, Stoves, and everything useful for housekeeping. By order of the executors of the estate of the late W. [illegible], Esq. Also 16 Dry Goods Counters, 2 Chairs and 1 Desk.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 5 City Hall place, New York.
Will sell this day,
at 10½ o'clock, the fixtures of the first class Restaurant, at [illegible] street, near the corner of [illegible] street, South Brooklyn, consisting of the English Ale Pump, [illegible] Counters, Kegs and Casks, Chairs and Tables, Also, Liquors, &c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 —LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST rate Board, at 58 Clinton place, has warmest.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIvate table and attendance, at Worth House, No. 202 Fifth avenue, fronting on Broadway, Madison square and Fifth avenue.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Rooms, 35 and 50 cents per day, $2 and $2 50 per week; house open all night.

1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, ONE LARGE Room on third floor and one on fourth floor to rent, with Board.

1 —A ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD, SUITABLE FOR A single gentleman; dinner at six; terms moderate. Call at 323 West Eighteenth street.

1 BLOCK FROM CLARENDON HOTEL, 114 East Nineteenth street. Front single Room, with Board. House recently opened elegantly.

1 BLOCK WEST MADISON SQUARE HURON HOUSE, Broadway, 26th st.—Finely furnished Rooms, in suite or singly, with or without Board; one Suit, fronting Broadway, must be seen to be appreciated.

2 SELECT GENTLEMEN AT $22, OR MARRIED couple at $20.—Elegantly and newly furnished, full southern, second story front Room, with abundant, choice Board. 223 West Twelfth street.

2 LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SINGLE Rooms, with fireplace, for gentlemen with Board; house and table first class. 56 West Eleventh street.

2D FLOOR ROOM, LARGE CLOSETS, HOT AND COLD water, gas &c., to let, with Board; also square Room, suitable for two young men; terms moderate. 25 Seventh avenue.

2 NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; terms moderate. 306 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue.

4 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen, to let, with Board; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 297.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTly furnished, bathroom attached, to let, with private table.

5TH AVENUE, 663.—SECOND FLOOR BACK ROOM and Bedroom, third floor back Room and Bedroom, nicely furnished, with Board; reasonable prices.

$6 AND $7.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, large and small, to let with Board, to families or single persons; table board $4½ per week; 135 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues, second floor, front.—Handsome Rooms to let, with first class Board; southern exposure.

7 VANDAM STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom; also large and single Rooms to let, with or without Board; day boarders can be accommodated.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—WITH OR WITHout Board, furnished Parlors and Bedrooms, on third floor.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUIT OF Rooms, on second floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

11TH STREET, 147 WEST, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, large back Parlor; also large second story front and hall Room; nicely furnished; references; terms reasonable.

12TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—A pleasant hall Room and large closet, with Board, for a gentleman; house and accommodations first class. 44 West Twelfth street.

15 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITH first class Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE MADison avenue Park.—To let, furnished, with Board, a Suit of elegant Rooms, third floor, front.

19TH STREET, NEAR IRVING PLACE.—A LARGE second story Room, southern exposure and handsomely furnished, is offered, with Board; location very accessible. Apply at 130 East Nineteenth street.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—WITH BOARD, two front Rooms on third floor; also one single Room. References exchanged.

20 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Desirable Rooms, with Board, on second and third floors; references required.

21 EAST FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS BOARD; reasonable terms; day boarders accommodated.

21 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A LARGE AND small Room, with fire and gas, on upper floor, to rent, with Board, at a reasonable price. References exchanged.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, a newly furnished Parlor, on first floor, with first class Board; private table if desired.

26TH STREET, 44 WEST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, newly papered and painted, in a small private family, with good Board; half a block from Madison square; location good; terms moderate.

26TH STREET, NO. 115 EAST.—VERY DESIRABLE Rooms, on third floor, to let, with Board, in private family; references exchanged.

27 WAVERLY PLACE.—LARGE WELL FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; terms moderate.

29 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ENTIRE SECond Floor (large parlor and bedroom), with Board, in a private family of culture. $65 per week.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Room to let, with or without Board; references.

30 GREAT JONES STREET.—SPLENDID PARLOR. Bedrooms, singly or en suite; all modern improvements; also other Rooms, with Board; table first class; terms moderate.

31 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—A handsomely furnished second story Room to let, with Board; house first class; location central and convenient.

31 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, FIRST HIGH stoop east of Madison avenue.—To let, nicely furnished front and back Room, on third floor, to gentlemen and wives; full Board to lady only.

33D STREET, 219 EAST.—A LARGE FRONT HALL Room, on bath room floor, with good Board; few boarders; references.

34TH STREET, 146, EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

34TH STREET, CENTRAL LOCATION.—SECOND Floor, with private bath and first class Board; $75 per week. Apply at Everett Library, 668 Sixth avenue.

35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, COLONADE ROW, OPPOsite Astor Library.—Furnished Rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without Board; table boarders taken; references required.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms; also fine Hall Rooms to rent, with first class Board; references required.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Two large and one small Room to rent, with Board.

41 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished front Room, with dining and bathroom attached, to let, with first class Board. References exchanged.

41 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, Rooms, to gentlemen or families, with or without Board; private table; furnished or unfurnished, except carpets.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN family would let to gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; house contains all modern improvements. References exchanged.

46 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, large and small, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

47 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A NEATLY FURnished Room to rent, to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—FOR SINGLE gentlemen, two nicely furnished single Rooms, connecting; strictly first class Board; references.

51 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—SECOND STORY ROOM, comfortably furnished, with or without Board; grate fire.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A number of pleasant single Rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with Board; central location; first class references.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent, with or without Board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; breakfast at 8, dinner at 6 o'clock; private family.

58 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] Parlor and [illegible] family small; terms moderate. References exchanged.

58 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH [illegible]

58 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY [illegible]

61 ST. MARK'S PLACE [illegible]

94 MADISON [illegible]

104 LEXINGTON AVENUE [illegible]

107 EAST THIRTY-[illegible] gentlemen.

114 WEST [illegible] exceptional [illegible]

115 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SOUTHERN EXposure second story [illegible] third story front, furnished, with Board [illegible]

116 WAVERLEY PLACE, EAST OF SIXTH AVEnue. Large, elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom [illegible] with or without Board, to families or gentlemen [illegible]

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, HANDSOME SECond Floor to rent, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with first class Board, at reasonable rates; references.

127 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; house, location and attendance unexceptionable; family private; references.

136 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, FIRST BROWN stone house from Irving place.—Front Room on second floor, with all modern improvements; first class Board; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

138 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished Parlor Floor, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board for wife if desired.

152 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SEVENTH av nue.—Gentlemen and ladies can get good Board and pleasant Rooms; all modern improvements; terms moderate.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a third floor front Room, with all modern improvements; family private.

161 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—EXCELLENT accommodations, with choice Board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms reasonable.

205 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, FIRST BROWN stone house from Third avenue.—Rooms to let, with Board, $6 per week; single rooms, $1 50 to $2 per week.

212 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and superior Board in a family where only a few boarders are taken.

213 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with or without Board, large, handsomely furnished Rooms; house and location good; table excellent; terms low; all modern improvements.

218 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—FRONT OR back Parlor to let, with Board, with fire and gas; $16 per week for back Parlor, front Parlor $18 per week, with heat and gas.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—WELL FURnished front and back Parlor, together or separately (hot and cold water in the back parlor) to let, with good Board; terms moderate; also other Rooms.

229 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with or without Board.

230 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH or without Board, large and small Rooms, handsomely furnished; also Parlor Floor for housekeeping; terms very low.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—THOSE wishing a quiet and comfortable home can obtain a neatly furnished Room, with or without Board, and where there are no boarders.

256 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, furnished, with or without Board, a nice Parlor Floor; also two neatly furnished Rooms, one on second and one on third floor; references.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at modern prices; house and table first class. References.

412 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A NEATLY furnished front Room and Bedroom, first floor, to let, suitable for one or two persons; Board if desired; terms moderate.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF MEANS CAN HAVE Board with a widow lady. Address for one week L. G., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO OR THREE gentlemen can have Rooms and Board in a private family, at 55 West Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. References.

A SECOND STORY FRONT SUIT, NEAR FIFTH avenue, to let to gentleman and wife; $35 per week; Board for lady if desired. Address SIDNEY, Herald office.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND SEVERAL LARGE AND nicely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with a private family, at 337 West Thirty-fifth street.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, at moderate rates, by applying at 64 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY—A Parlor and Bedroom, with Board, for a gentleman and wife; house must be in an unexceptionable neighborhood. Address G. B., box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A FURNISHED front Room, with Board, in a pleasant neighborhood; terms $17 to $18 per week, including fire and gas. Address A. P. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE house, between First and Twenty-fifth streets, for two gentlemen; breakfast desirable. Address, stating terms, R. M., box 1,665 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLEASANT SINGLE ROOM in a central uptown location, with good Board; a private family preferred; no communications noticed not giving full particulars, price, &c.; permanent if suited. Address M. C. B. B., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD IN A private family, where there are no other boarders; located between Sixth and Madison avenues and Twenty-third and Thirtieth streets. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, THOMAS, box 2,458 Post office.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE and gas, wanted, for a gentleman and wife. Terms not to exceed $16. Address MINGO, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—ABOVE FIFTIETH STREET AND west of Seventh avenue, for a gentleman, wife and infant; not to exceed $17 per week. Address BENEDICT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, with terms, L. C. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A private family; location must be central; will be permanent if suited. Address F. H. C., box 155 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children and nurse, in a private family for the winter; front rooms, on second floor; dinner at noon preferred; good substantial food expected; location between Sixth and Seventeenth streets and First and Third avenues preferred. Address W. DRAKE, Real Estate Office, 100 avenue C.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife; location between Madison and Sixth avenues and Twenty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets; unexceptionable references given. Address, stating location and terms, A. G. S., box 2,652 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR YOUNG MAN, WIFE AND brother; one large and one small room. Address for three days, giving terms and location, B., box 134 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, on or near Murray Hill; two front Rooms, second story, northern exposure, or front and rear Rooms, communicating, southern exposure; terms limited; best references; private family preferred. Address W. C., box 6,685 Post office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT BOARD AND FURNISHED Room, fire and gas, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and below Fiftieth street; private family preferred; state particulars and terms, which must be very moderate. Address C., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A PLEAsant Suit or one large Room, with Board, in the neighborhood of Madison square; private family preferred. References exchanged. Address H., box 5,522 Post office.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, A FLOOR CONTAINing a Parlor and two Bedrooms, or two Bedrooms connecting, nicely furnished, with private table. Address L. B. S., box 25, 64 East Twelfth st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A COMfortably furnished Room, with fire, with or without Board. Address, with terms, O. G. R., Herald office.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SIXTH street, opposite St. James Hotel.—Freshly furnished and refitted; Rooms in suits or singly, with or without Board; Lodgings $1 and upwards.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, 662 AND 664 SIXTH AVEnue, Murray Hill.—This new and elegantly furnished house has a few Suits and single Rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

TO LET—ONE SUIT ROOMS, SECOND STORY; FRONT Parlor, with one or two Bedrooms. Clifford House, Broadway and Thirty-first street.
D. DOOLITTLE, Proprietor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LEASE—QUITE near Fifth avenue, best location uptown; also Rooms for dwelling purposes in same building.
C. S. PECK & CO., 347 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET; together or separate; good light. Apply at [illegible] and [illegible] Wooster street.

LOW RENT, TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, WITH [illegible] West Thirty-[illegible] street. A. W. NICOLL, No. 5 Warren st. [illegible]

OFFICE OR PART OF FIRST FLOOR TO LET.—[illegible]

STORE TO LET—A STORE, WITH TWO WINDOWS, [illegible]

TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, LARGE FACTORY IN [illegible] with steam [illegible] Apply at 44 [illegible] street.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND FLOOR, 50 [illegible]

TO LET—CHEAP, A LARGE BASEMENT, SUITABLE [illegible] month [illegible]

TO LET—TWO NICE OFFICES [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE [illegible] Greenwich street, [illegible] office on the premises.

TO LET—A [illegible] month. Address [illegible]

TO LET—FIRST LOFT [illegible] NEW STORE 82 [illegible] Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE [illegible] 234 and 236 West Twenty-[illegible]
A. W. CAMPBELL, [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WILL LET AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED OFFICE, centrally located, with all modern improvements. Address LOTHAIR, Herald office.

WILL RENT A FINE OFFICE FURNISHED, WITH all modern improvements, in the most desirable location; or will rent Desk Room. Address B. SINES, Herald office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT POTTER BROTHERS, NOS. 4 AND 6 WARREN street, following desirable furnished Houses:—

West 14th street	$350 per month
East 25d street	400 per month
East 32d street	250 per month
East 19th street	175 per month
East 44th street	150 per month
Canton place	500 per month
Bleecker street	200 per month

A FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FULL sized Dwelling, in superb order to let or lease at a reasonable figure; Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A NEWLY PAPERED AND PAINTED THREE STORY high stoop House to let, with new Furniture; cost $7,000 last October; also one on Thirtieth street and others at reduced rent.
C. S. PECK & CO., 347 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURnished Houses to let; choice localities; low rents; $1,200 upwards. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—HOUSE 50 PERRY STREET, FURNISHED or without the furniture. Inquire at 50 Perry street.

Unfurnished.

AT POTTER BROTHERS, NOS. 4 AND 6 WARREN street, following desirable unfurnished Houses:—

West 25th street, near Broadway	$3,500
West 9th street, near 5th avenue	1,500
West 14th street	1,800

HOUSES TO RENT—IN FIRST CLASS LOCATIONS, from $800 to $3,000 per annum; also French Flats, Floors and Parts of Houses. FEITRECH & REMSEN, 1,026 Third avenue, near Sixty-first street.

TO LET—
The following Houses and Stores and Stores:—

House and Store 220 Rivington st	$500
House and Stores 545, 547 Water st	600
Store and Cellar corner Elm and Spring sts	450
Store and Back Rooms No. 3 East Houston st	750

Apply to FANNIN, 40 East Fourth street.

TO LET—227 WEST 32D STREET, $1,250; 142 WEST 25th street, $1,500; Cottages, near Boulevard, 107th street, $450. Call on W. R. MORGAN, 12 East Washington place, from 10 to 12 and from 4 to 6.

TO LEASE—PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF Houses, seven minutes from ferries, excellent neighborhood; 12 rooms, every modern improvement; altitude of ground about equal to Spire of Trinity church; streets paved and sewered; rent $50 per month. For engravings and further information apply to A. M. CAPEN, 361 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown stone House, 139 West Twenty-sixth street, with all improvements. Inquire at 1,227 Broadway, room 5.

TO LET—BROWN STONE FOUR STORY HOUSE, 27 West Twenty-seventh street; has the modern improvements and in good order. Apply next door, No. 29, or to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 35 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET, suitable for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 213 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO or three gentlemen, $2 weekly each; Hall Room, $2; fire, gas and bath included; family private. 125 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—For one or two gentlemen, very nice and cheap, where there is only two in family. Call at 148 West Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Ring the bell. Call for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AT 221 West Sixteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, very cheap; no extra charge for fire and gas; family private.

HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT ROOM OR TWO ON second floor, suitable for housekeeping; family private; $5 per week. 166 East Forty-eighth street, corner Third av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS—WITH PRIVIlege of kitchen, in a private family; first class neighborhood. 228 West Twenty-second street.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED WITH black walnut furniture; grate fire or furnace; suitable for two or three gentlemen; also a single Room. 147 East Fifteenth street.

NO. 22 ST. MARK'S PLACE, ONE DOOR FROM SECond avenue.—Neatly furnished hall Bedroom; gas, use of good bath, &c.; to a gentleman, without board, $3.

ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO LET, TO gentlemen only, without board, in private house 108 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, large alcove Room on second floor; hot and cold water, grate and gas in it. 225 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET—A FLOOR, CONSISTING OF THREE LARGE Rooms, nicely furnished, for housekeeping, to a gentleman and wife; terms $9 per week. Apply at 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS (WOULD prefer gentlemen); also large hall Rooms, with fire; house first class; gas and bath. Apply at 125 West Twentieth street.

TO LET FURNISHED FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, on second floor, a Sitting Room and Bedroom adjoining, at 635 Greenwich street, near Morton.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE AND gas. 57 Vandam street.

$2 50 PER WEEK EACH.—A GOOD SIZED WELL furnished front Room, with fire and light; suitable for two gentlemen; in a small private family. 32 Renwick street, between Spring and Canal streets, one block from Hudson street.

45 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Bedroom, with bathroom adjoining, to let, to a gentleman; breakfast if desired.

52 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—Handsomely furnished First Floor, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

200 GRAND STREET, NEAR BOWERY.—TO LET, one large Room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; also three small Rooms, nicely furnished; terms moderate; reference.

307 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Rooms on second floor; also three on fourth floor; together or separately, without board; private family.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished Rooms to let, from $2 50 to $5 per week; suitable for housekeeping or single gentlemen; neighborhood first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET APARTMENTS, FLOORS AND FRENCH Flats, from three to nine rooms, with all the modern improvements; centrally located; rent moderate.
H. M. CONDIT, 159 East Twelfth street.

PIANOFORTES.

AT $150—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, ROUND CORNERS, iron frame, fine tone.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square [illegible]

A SEVEN OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE TONE for $150; new Pianos and Prince & Co.'s Organs for rent; Music Boxes, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, at low prices; and Concertinas, with 20 keys, for $1.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order, celebrated maker; cost $750, for $250; Parlor Suits, bronzes; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 26 W. 15th st., near 5th av.

A LADY WILL SELL AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7 octave Pianoforte, overstrung [illegible] cost price $600, for less than $250. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

AN ELEGANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE SQUARE GRAND rosewood Pianoforte, made by best city maker, cost $775, for $250. Call at private residence 120 West 22d st.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCtave Pianoforte, for $250; cost $650; all the late improvements; maker's guarantee; nearly new. 228 East Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCT. GRAND SQUARE ROSEwood Pianoforte [illegible] for $275. [illegible] 124 West 26th st.

A SPLENDID CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, nearly new [illegible] BARNES, 117 Third avenue [illegible]

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, ONLY $[illegible] A WEBER [illegible]
J. [illegible] Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND [illegible] WATERS [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A [illegible]

AT TRENOR'S [illegible]

C[illegible]

J. TRONE'S [illegible] street [illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

COOPER UNION.
[illegible] Lectures [illegible]
[illegible]
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SECOND WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakspeare's grand historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
presented, after many months of careful preparation, with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER as JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN as PORTIA
and a judicious cast of characters.
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS,
of
THE FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S LAST WEEK. H. D. II. GO AND SEE HIM.	FOX'S FUN. MARTENS' Music. Kiralfy's Kicks, Fairies' Frolics, Dwarf Dances, The Caterwauling, and all the beauties of the famous picture for the last time.	MONDAY, Jan. 8, H. D. Reconstructed. H. D. III. MONDAY, Jan. 8.

LOOK OUT FOR
the
GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE,
with
WONDROUS FUN
AND EFFECTS UNPRECEDENTED,
in
HUMPTY DUMPTY III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
*** RECONSTRUCTION. ***
*** RECONSTRUCTION. ***
—MONDAY, JAN. 8.—
—FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY—
—RECONSTRUCTED.—
—EVERYTHING NEW.—
*** 632th time of FOX AS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
154th time of the CAT DUET.
*** First time of the MARTENS' RUSSIAN CHARACTER SONGS.
—First time of the WILSON BROTHERS in their—
—TRIPLE PARTERRE.—
*** First time of the GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE.
First time of R. M. CARROLL and his three talented sons.
*** First time of the Carrolls' Pranks of the Pigmies.
First time of J. E. TAYLOR'S musical and terpsichorean skating act, the Russian Glide and Character Photographs on Ice.
*** First time of the EDUCATED ELEPHANT in his wondrous feats.
First time of the KIRALFYS' NEW BALLET.
*** First time of the ICE WITCHES.
—First time of FOX IN HIS GREAT—
—PANTOMIMIC NOVELTIES.—
*** First time of the MIDGETS' new Sensations.
*** New Dances. *** New Songs. ***
New Faces,
In Humpty Dumpty Reconstructed,
Monday, Jan. 8.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 1, 1872,
will be presented the Drama of
MONTE CRISTO,
dramatized from Dumas' celebrated novel of that name.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 FOURTH avenue, next Clarendon Hotel.—HENRY SCHRODER Director. The most prominent Musical Institute in America. Classes are now forming for Vocal Culture and Reading Music.
A Glee Club is organizing; gentlemen with good voices (and fair readers) are invited to join.
An Amateur Band is forming, in charge of Mr. H. Dodworth. Piano Clubs for practising classical music, &c., are forming under especial charge of Herr Charles Fradel. For particulars see prospectus, or apply as above.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FULL LOT, 25X100, THREE BLOCKS FROM CENtral Park; a decided bargain; must be sold; price $1,550 cash. CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, SMALL DESIRABLE DWELLing, with all modern improvements, in fee, for sale reasonably; possession; near Thirty-second street.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS, FULL SIZED, HIGH STOOP brown stone House, with Stable, near 5th av., on Murray Hill; the new Furniture, if desired, exchanged in part.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A.—BARGAINS.—SMALL AND LARGE HOUSES UP town for sale very low; $10,500 upwards; also Business Property on Second, Third and Sixth avenues.
WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, KNOWN AS THE Dry Dock Iron Works, with brick buildings, 99x72 feet; 103 feet from avenue D, on East Eleventh street. Apply to W. W. LYON, 62 avenue D, New York.

West Side.

A.—BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND BROADWAY, Seventy-first street, a desirable modern new high stoop brown stone House, 20x55x100; fine present; great prospective value; $22,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

DESIRABLE CORNER PLOTS AND SINGLE LOTS ON and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
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BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—TWO STORY AND BASEment Brick House, near City Hall. Inquire on premises, 402 State street, Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, ON easy terms and with immediate possession, the Residence of the late Hiram Ketcham, situated in a shady dell east of Riverdale, and north of Kingsbridge, with four acres of good Land. Apply to S. EMBERSON, Sole Agent, 652 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

AT ORANGE, NEAR LLEWELLYN PARK—VERY neat Cottage, 12 lots in garden; fruit and shade trees; well; stable; fine neighborhood; price $4,250.
CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—46 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND ON Central avenue, Westchester county, N. Y., at $4 0 per acre; a great bargain. FOSTER STONE, No. 9 Nassau street, room 12, New York.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—FIRST CLASS Residences, Farms, Houses, Lots and elegant Building Sites, a great variety for sale; also furnished and unfurnished Houses to let for season or year, by S. EMBERSON, 652 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts.

TO RENT OR LEASE,
At Hunter's Point, two Lots of Ground; one Building, 20 feet square, two stories and office; Boiler, Engine and Shafting, nearly new, in first class running order; one Building, been used as brass foundry, with furnaces attached; carriage house, barn, 400 barrel water tank. Also for sale cheap, Drilling Machines; Face Lathes, wooden beds, six foot swing; complete Set of Pipe Fitters' Tools; Pipe and Fittings; Worthington Duplex Steam Pump, 400 barrel capacity; heavy and business Wagons. Apply to WILLIAM FRIDGE, corner Central avenue and Third street, Hunter's Point, L. I.

TO RENT—IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A PLUMBING and Tin Shop; two story brick building, 20x36; has been established one year and is doing a good business; will rent by the year or give lease for a reasonable price; a good chance for a first class mechanic. For full particulars apply to JAMES RILEY, South Orange, or address box 70 South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat of 35 acres, one hour's ride on New York Central; good buildings, fruit, &c. Also splendid land at Elizabeth to exchange.
KELLY BROTHERS, 265 Broadway.

THOROUGHLY IMPROVED AND VALUABLE SUGAR Plantation, with no encumbrance, very short distance from city of New Orleans, on west side of river, with no risk of overflow, in full operation, full stock cane (largely planted) and possesses every requisite for making good crop; a private manager thereon, available; owner's person and pocket absolutely [illegible] exchange only for real estate not mortgaged; good Virginia lands preferred [illegible]. Address PLANTER, box 179 Herald office, New York.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH DIFFERENCE PAID. SEVEral [illegible] Flats, at Flatbush, very near Prospect Park [illegible] Brooklyn property [illegible] Broadway.

WILL EXCHANGE IMPROVED BROOKLYN OR JERsey City Real Estate [illegible] BARDWELL, Attorney and [illegible] Wall street.

$28,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WISH TO BUY A MEDIUM SIZED WELL BUILT [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE A SMALL [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GENTEEL [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR PHYSICIAN, AN [illegible]
JAS. R. EDWARDS,
[illegible] West Twenty-third street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-MORROW.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK,
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
Time table:
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8.10—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8.15—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8.20—Carline's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crows," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8.30—Grand Incantation Scene.
8.45—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Santley.
9.05—Quartette, "Welcome, Strangers, of Earth."
9.10—Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle Perinti Sassi.
9.15—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9.25—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9.40—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9.50—Pas de Creole, by Adrienne, Bambina, Pelletta, Mirchisi.
9.55—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
10.00—Transformation Dance, by the great Premiere Sassi.
10.10—The Infant Ballet Troupe.
10.05—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10.15—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10.18—Professor Schmidt and Donkeys.
10.22—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10.32—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10.42—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11.15—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
West 24th street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager. MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE! Eighteenth week of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S powerful drama of the times, entitled "DIVORCE." Presented with elaborate scenery, new and costly toilets and original music. Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Mary Cary, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, G. L. De Vere and others.

2d MATINEE of "DIVORCE" SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.
*** Seats may be secured for any of the LAST NIGHTS. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS, Mr. GEORGE PARKES and Miss AGNES ETHEL. *** Also of the reproduction in very complete and elaborate style of "FROU-FROU," of "THE PROVOKED HUSBAND," of "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS," of "WIVES AS THEY WERE," of "SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT" and of "FERNANDE."

ST. JAMES THEATRE,
Corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
NEW SCENERY, NEW CAST.
Debut of
JAMES STEELE MACKAYE,
with his pupil
and a select Company
in the new Play of
MONALDI,
expressly written for
MR. MACKAYE.
OPENING NIGHT, January 8, 1872.
Seats can be secured at the box office and Theatre Ticket office, 114 Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
JOSH HART 514 BROADWAY. Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE STAR COMBINATION.
NEW DRAMA,
NEW ACTS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW FEATURES,
EVERYTHING NEW.
Mr. JOHN HART,
Mr. WM. H. MUNROE,
Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
Mr. JOHN WILD,
LARRY TOOLEY,
Miss ELLA WESNER,
Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
Miss ADA WRAY,
Miss MAGGIE GREY, under the immediate direction of Mr. JOSH HART.
To conclude with the new Drama,
SHARKS ON SHORE.
Mr. JOSH HART as JACK LAURENCE
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Jan. 8, THE WHITE CROOK. Mons. DUVERE, the HOLT SISTERS and Prof. HILTON have been engaged expressly for the piece.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
in consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
now in the
FOURTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.—HERALD.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT Director
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.
UNPARALLELED AND UNIQUE FEATURES.
First week in America of the GYMNIC MIRACLE,
HAWLEY,
in his thrilling
PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS
and
TERRIFIC TRIPLE SOMERSETS,
SIXTY FEET UP IN THE AIR.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Second week of the New Fairy Spectacle and GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,
GOODY TWO SHOES AND THE MAGIC HEN; or, THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.
CINDERELLA
WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. SHOO FLY.
1872. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1872.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE.
Notice.—By particular request of the numerous patrons of this establishment, the management begs to announce the revival of the ever popular

SHOO FLY.	SHOO FLY.	SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY.	THE BRIGANDS.	SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY.	THE BRIGANDS.	SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY.	THE BRIGANDS.	SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY.	THE BRIGANDS.	SHOO FLY.

Matinee Saturday at 2. Seats secured in advance.

LAST LECTURE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE COURSE, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS EVENING, JAN. 5,
by Professor CHARLES F. CHANDLER, on
COMBUSTION;
Or Causes of Fire and Methods of Extinguishing It,
Illustrated by numerous experiments.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 7¾.

ALFRED H. PEASE.
First appearance
(since his return from Chicago)
of this
much esteemed and eminent
Pianist,
at the
Opening Reception of the Saturday Popular Concerts,
at Association Hall,
January 6, 1872, at 2 o'clock.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK,
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS 2,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest transformations; the most astonishing phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—745.

AN ENTIRELY NEW IDEA TO PLEASE THE ladies.—On Friday evenings ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, will be admitted free to Tony Pastor's Opera House; two admissions for one ticket. Gents bring the ladies, it costs nothing.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
General Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 5, at 2½ P. M.
SECOND CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, AT 8,
Academy of Music.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist,
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN Conductor
[illegible]

DR. LORD'S COURSE
of Twenty-five Historical Lectures
will commence Monday, at 11½ A. M.,
in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third st. and Fourth av.
Tickets, $15; $5 extra for reserved seats; $1 single admission. To be had at Putnam's, under the Hall.

LITTLE OLLIE GOLDSMITH WILL GIVE HIS [illegible] Shakespearian Recitations at [illegible] Fourteenth street, on Friday, January 5 [illegible] o'clock. Tickets $1 [illegible] 32 East Fourteenth street, and at the door.

BRING YOUR WIFE TO TONY PASTOR'S TO-NIGHT. [illegible] The ladies free. Tickets, gents 50 cents [illegible]

GERMAN THEATRE STOCK [illegible] THE stockholders and [illegible] requested to attend a meeting to be held at the [illegible] Hall, 35 East Fourth street, Friday, January [illegible] P. M., when the Committee on [illegible] report. By order of the Board. [illegible], Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—FOR SALE, TWO Seats [illegible] Address MUSICAL, box 158 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

THE [illegible]

"FUNNY PEOPLE" [illegible]

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS
ON HAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager R. W. BUTLER
OVERFLOWING NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS.
A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Immense success of the great sensation artist,
MR. E. D. DAVIS, MR. E. D. DAVIS,
MR. E. D. DAVIS, MR. E. D. DAVIS,
VALENTINE VOX RESUSCITATED.
Anecdotes and adventures of the Funny Folks.
THE FAMOUS LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEW FAMILY.
THE GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY AND THE ENTIRE NEGRO DEPARTMENT will appear in a BRILLIANT BILL.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 8. Seats secured in advance.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.
The new drama, written by J. W. MEATH, Esq., of

PEDESTIN,	GREAT	And Mr.
PEDESTIN,	HIT.	CHARLES PETRIE,
PEDESTIN,	GREAT	CHARLES PETRIE,
PEDESTIN.	HIT.	CHARLES PETRIE.

Previous to which the
TWO POLTS.
In preparation, an entire new Drama by THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN, Esq., entitled the
WAIFS OF NEW YORK,
in which MISS KATE RAYMOND and Mr. O. B. Collins will appear.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT EIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 5,
BENEFIT OF
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear for the fifth and last time but two with
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
in the deeply interesting Irish drama
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
ANNE CHUTE Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
NEW SCENERY. NEW ACCESSORIES.
MONDAY—The dramatization of Dickens' NO THOROUGHFARE, with FLORENCE'S wonderful impersonation of the character of JULES OBENREIZER, the Swiss. This may be considered the dramatic event of the season.
Sale of seats commences this day, at the box office, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and the office, the junction of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOURTEENTH GRAND CONCERT
by COLONEL JAMES FISK, Jr.'s
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA
of ONE HUNDRED Musicians.
Herr CARL BERGMANN Musical Director
Mr. J. L. DOWNING Leader
assisted by the favorite Prima Donna
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE, with
Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY
and Sig. J. E. SALCEDO, cornet Soloist.
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.
Seats reserved at 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, OF Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.
The performance will commence with and conclude with the beautiful W. S. Higgins' great sensation of OUT OF THE FIRE. Fairy Spectacular Drama of THE FORTY THIEVES.
MATINEE TO DAY The Spectacular Drama of THE FORTY THIEVES
AT 2 P. M. and farce SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY.
Thursday, Jan. 4, debut of D. BOIS, in LES NOCES JEANNETTE, AIMEE and GOULTE in FLEUR DE THE. Friday, La Grande Duchesse. Matinee Les Noces de Jeannette and Fleur de The. Saturday night Barbe Bleue.

STEINWAY HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS!
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF FIFTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8,
FIRST GRAND
SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.
Overture, "Anacreon" Cherubini
Adagio, 4th Symphony Beethoven
Fantasie on Hungarian airs Liszt
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," first time. Wagner
Theme and variations, quartette, D minor Schubert
String Orchestra.
Saltarello Gounod
a. Nocturne Chopin
b. Waltz Rubinstein
Miss Marie Krebs.
Overture, "Der Freyschuetz" Weber
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9—SECOND CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10—THIRD CONCERT.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12—FOURTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above named performances can now be obtained at the box office of Steinway Hall, at E. Schirmer's Music Store, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway, where also programmes of all the concerts can be had.
THURSDAY, January 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, January 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT—BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Hon. JOSEPH SEAGRIST'S Lecture on
OPERA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1872.
Reserved seats in parquet, side, six rows of orchestra seats, $1.
Seats can be had at Schirmer's Music Store, 701 Broadway.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
and every evening during the week, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First appearance of Mr. WORRELL, the great Character Clown. FRANCIS SIEGRIST, with his Pupils and Troupe of Performing Dogs,
in connection with the entire Double Troupe of Artists, with the Ballet Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
introducing FIFTY BEAUTIFUL AND EDUCATED CHILDREN, will be produced during the week.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS.
The members of the troupe of Nixon's Broadway Circus, at a meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 3, unanimously tendered the manager,
MR. JAMES M. NIXON,
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
to take place on
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
aided by a host of volunteer talent in connection with the entire strength of the
FULL DOUBLE TROUPE.
Seats can be secured at the box office three days in advance.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Ladies (accompanied by gentlemen) free on Fridays.
THE GREAT TRICK PANTOMIME, | MATINEES
LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES, | TUESDAY
A. M. HERNANDEZ AS CLOWN. | AND
SPARKLING BURLESQUE OPENING. | SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT COMIC HARLEQUINADE.
JENNY ENGEL'S NEW SONGS AND SKETCHES.
THE GREAT GYMNAST, MAFFIT, MAFFIT.
THE DARING LEAP FOR LIFE. A STARTLING FEAT.
TONY PASTOR AND THE GRAND STAR COMBINATION.

ANOTHER NEW IDEA. NEW IDEA.
AT TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
FRIDAY—LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
FREE ADMISSION TO LADIES ON FRIDAYS.
FREE ADMISSION TO LADIES ON FRIDAYS.
On Friday evenings every gentleman purchasing a single ticket has the privilege of bringing in a lady free.
LADIES' NIGHT, FRIDAY. LADIES' NIGHT.
LADIES (accompanied by gentlemen) FREE.
ORCHESTRA CHAIRS (for lady and gent) 50 CENTS.

PALETTE.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING,
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
Admission 25c.

OPERA.—THE FABBRI SEASON.
INAUGURATION JANUARY 15, 1872,
AT THE STADT THEATRE.
Particulars to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
AN IMMENSE BILL FOR NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The Screaming Acts of
NILLSON, THE BLACK NIGHTINGALE,
THE GREAT LIGHT SHOW,
THE CLOCKWORK BURLESQUE,
THE DANCING QUARTETTE,
Wambold's new song, [illegible]
SHADOWS ON THE BLIND.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added to the Museum of Anatomy. The "Eustachian Scope," the great optical instrument, by which one can see through a man's body. A group of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. The Spirometer, Galvanic Batteries, to all [illegible] the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole 50 cents. Open daily, and during the holidays from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

HERE IS A NOVELTY.—ONE TICKET ADMITS TWO to-night at Tony Pastor's Opera House. No charge for ladies Friday [illegible] Orchestra chairs 50c.

PIGEON SHOOTING.
[illegible]
Old Times, Eng[illegible]
[illegible]
The matches between
John [illegible], of New York,
and
[illegible]
[illegible]

OLD TIMES, [illegible]
The Variety [illegible] Fourteenth street and [illegible]
[illegible] THOMAS RYAN.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible] GREAT TRICK PANtomime [illegible] Tony Pastor's Opera House [illegible]

REUNION.
TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,
N. [illegible]
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] BRINSMAN, [illegible]

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

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Coming Events Casting Their Shadows.

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Short Work with the Infamous Buffalo Charter.

Tweed and Fields in Tight Places.

Mayor Hall, Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, Chamberlain Bradley and Tom Fields To Be Deposed.

CONVICT LABOR REFORM.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment on Sectarian Appropriations.

The Venerable "Jake" on the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Financial Fuss in the Metropolis.

Provisions of Comptroller Green's Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1872.

The capital to-day enjoys comparative quiet. The crowd of officials, "ring" followers, small-fry lobbyists and politicians, who during the past few days had thronged the halls and hotels, have left for their respective homes, showing plainly that their interest was centred in the organization of the House. The parasites who have helped in years past through the Supply bill to bleed the Treasury of the State, finding themselves euchred by the determination of Speaker Smith to appoint no more officers than the statutes provide for, have gone away in high dudgeon, and the members who supposed they could be enabled to distribute to needy patriots some of the capital patronage are much crestfallen.

THE WORK OF REFORM

has been initiated in good earnest, and if the well meaning men do not relax in their efforts the people will have reason to be thankful. Another point of reformation which Speaker Smith intends to inaugurate is to diminish the number of official reporters. Year by year the number of representatives of the press has been growing larger, until the "correspondents of such journals as the Bungtown *Bugle*, published weekly or monthly, claims a seat in the halls of the Legislature. These fellows do most of their "correspondence" by clipping once or twice a month from the columns of the respectable journals throughout the State, and, under the pretence of being correspondents, ply a mean, petit larceny lobby business. They are generally greasy-looking, "down-at-heel," illiterate scoundrels and outrageous libels on journalism and on manhood. "Let the good work go on" and Speaker Smith will be thanked by all honest men, although he may incur the indignant but harmless scorn of the paupers who pick up crumbs by politics and paltry papers.

POOR TOM FIELDS!

He is certainly in a tight place. No less so than the late mighty "Boss" himself, against whom—as will be seen—three distinct memorials were yesterday presented. As stated in my despatch of yesterday, Colonel Hawkins presented a memorial from the electors of the Nineteenth Assembly district "contesting the seat of Mr. Fields." As soon as the journal had been read this morning the handsome Colonel rose in his place and asked to have the journal corrected so as to read "A memorial, or petition, from the citizens of the district, asking for the expulsion of Mr. Fields."

TILTING AT THE RING.

When this request was made every eye in the House was turned on Fields. He rose very slowly and said very quietly that he believed the journal should be a true record of the business of the House, and that the title was read "contesting." Hawkins was unflinching. He moved to "correct" the journal by inserting the necessary phraseology to suit—"expulsion" instead of "contesting." The matter was finally compromised by leaving off that portion of the title asking for either expulsion or contesting.

He was not allowed to rest with this, for as soon as the introduction of bills was announced Mr. Twombly presented a bill providing for certain changes in the government of the city of New York. Mr. Twombly—who was Hank Smith's candidate last year and again this year, and for whom that gentleman, together with the Hepburn, Tom Stewart, Sharkey, Greeley, Lanigan and some of the Police Headquarters officials came up to lobby—presented the bill, strange as it may appear. The following is the text of the bill:—

An act to provide, in part, for the government of the city of New York by certain removals from and assignments to office therein.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1.—The respective terms of office in this section mentioned in or under the local government of the city of New York shall cease on the day next after the passage of this act. That is to say, the terms of office of the present Mayor of the city of New York and of the then present Chamberlain, and of the then present Counsel to the Corporation, and of the then present Corporation Attorney, and of Thomas C. Fields as a member of the Board having charge of the Department of Public Parks—the term in each of said offices, after the first appointment thereto in the section mentioned, shall be until the end of this present year, or unless some other appointment or election to the said offices shall be had before that time in such manner as shall hereafter be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2.—The Comptroller of the city of New York shall have power to appoint to the several offices vacated as aforesaid, and shall have power from time to time to fill all vacancies hereafter occurring in any of said offices during the term last aforesaid.

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Nor was this the last thrust made by the reformers at the city officials, as Mr. Hawkins introduced a bill to confirm the action of the Grand Jury of the General Sessions in the continued November term. This is certainly an extraordinary proceeding.

LEGALIZING A GRAND JURY'S FINDINGS.

There should certainly be no necessity for such action, but it shows that the reformers are determined to insure the holding, and, if possible, the conviction of the indicted officials—Connolly, Tweed & Co. Attorney General Barlow moved around the Assembly Chamber during the morning whispering to and advising with Hawkins in relation to the bills introduced, urging him to push them through. The bills were ordered to be printed immediately and placed on the members' desks. The following is the text of the bill:—

An act to confirm orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, continuing the last November term thereof.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The respective orders made and entered in its minutes by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of New York, on the 29th day of November last, and on the 18th and 29th days of December last, together purporting to continue the last November term of said Court from the commencement of such term, to and including the 27th day of January in the present year, are, and each of them is, hereby in all respects confirmed, and such term continued accordingly.

SEC. 2.—The Grand Jury ordered to attend at said term as a Grand Jury, and not discharged by the said Court at all be deemed such Grand Jury at all times from the commencement of said term until and including the said 27th day of January, and the powers of said Grand Jury shall not be considered as taken away, affected or modified by the summoning, empanelling or action of any other Grand Jury within said city and county during the said term as extended.

SEC. 3. All provisions of any acts heretofore passed, so far as they may be inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Beyond the introduction of the bills referred to and the little sport on the "expulsion" of Tom Fields the session of the Assembly was very tame.

The bill introduced prohibiting the hiring of

CONVICT LABOR

will when it comes up for action, create much discussion. [illegible] the hiring out of convicts to contractors [illegible] until the work [illegible] but the question will be mooted as to whether the State shall not have some way in which to derive revenue from its prisons. [illegible] to utilize convict [illegible] in the building of roads and public improvements [illegible] convicts to work [illegible] On this [illegible] laboring men who work now as [illegible] [illegible] be passed, but will be no doubt severely overhauled.

Mr. I. D. Brown, of Cayuga, presented a resolution, which touches on the old sore, "sectarian appropriations," and which is only one of the many indices of the fact that

THE GREAT ISSUE

that will be made in State and national political strife within very few years will be on religious grounds. There are some here now who claim that within five years the great question in State politics will be the control of the railroads; but many will be found here and elsewhere who will contend that the questions founded on sectarianism will be, ere long, the most bitterly argued in political warfare. Mr. Brown's resolution provides for an amendment to section 8 of article 7 of the State constitution, and among other matters prohibits the payment of any of the public moneys to any organization or institution under ecclesiastical direction.

THE BRIDGE STREET BROOKLYN FERRY

is to be attended to in a bill introduced by Mr. Aitken. He was evidently "achin'" to get it in as a benefit to many Brooklynites, as it is to compel the Brooklyn Ferry Company to run the ferryboats landing at Bridge street at least once in every fifteen minutes, from five A. M. to twelve o'clock midnight.

Provisions of two bills introduced by Mr. Mackay will be found, if passed, a great protection to persons charged and indicted for crime.

One provides that any person charged with the commission of a crime must be brought immediately before a magistrate and granted an examination within twenty-four hours, and the other that persons indicted for criminal offences must be tried within two years if they remain that time continuously in the State, otherwise the indictment to be null and void. While these bills may be of great benefit in certain cases, they can be easily made to serve expert criminals, with shrewd counsel, to escape the strong arm of the law. But as there are several sharp and shrewd lawyers in the Assembly this year the bills will, no doubt, be well canvassed before they go upon the statute books.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

which were named yesterday are quite significant. The Committee on Privileges and Elections is so constituted, with Strahan at the head, as to leave small chance for hope to the poor boys from New York, against whom papers, petitions and protests have been entered. The Committee on Rules, with Husted at the head and Jacobs at the tail, will be obliged to do some nice work to steer clear of factional snags, as its report will be closely scrutinized and roughly handled if it does not suit.

THE TEMPER OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is evidently determined to lose no time in breaking up the "Rings" which Tammany last year managed for partisan purposes, and oftentimes, for far more reprehensible reasons, to foist upon the people in various sections of the State outside of New York city. Tinkering and plastering of old charters was Tammany's great forte last year, and the natural result is that there is left for the present Legislature no small amount of overhauling in the country districts, which must be done speedily if there is anything in the word reform. I briefly alluded yesterday to the fact that Senator Lewis introduced a bill, the full intent and purpose of which is to re-enact indirectly the old charter which the city of Buffalo had adopted of her own free will years before, and which the Tammany folks last year utterly destroyed to gratify their own selfish ends. Probably during the whole of the last session there was not passed a more outrageous measure than was that very bill of 1871, which threw Buffalo into the hands and at the complete mercy of a set of men who were almost as distasteful to her as "Ring masters" always were to the taxpayers of the metropolis. The old charter of Buffalo was passed after it had been drafted with the utmost care by six commissioners appointed by the Legislature. This commission was composed of three republicans and three democrats. In 1869 it was submitted to the people, and in the spring of 1870 it was put into active force. Not a solitary citizen of any note ever found fault with it.

RING RASCALITY.

Democrats and republicans alike declared it to be all that good citizens could desire, and yet in the face of all this a few individuals, simply to advance partisan interests, turned the whole system over, and went so far as to extend the term of every office holder six months beyond the term for which he was elected. Not only this, but the city was cut up into twenty-five wards, for what purpose pot-house politicians and corner loafers of the Tammany stripe and complexion can best understand. I only mention these facts to show to what lengths the majority last year were willing to go to serve their own purposes, utterly regardless of the feelings or the rights of the people for whose benefit they were expected to legislate, no matter to what party they happened to belong. I remember very well how the measure was rushed through in the double quick time order, and how the lords of the Senatorial manor here turned a deaf ear to the protests of the democratic Common Council of the city which was being so tenderly cared for, and how it was sent whirling with most indecent haste through both houses and into the Governor's room to be signed. When it came out of that room it was a law; but how or why it was made a law is one of those inexplicable mysteries of the winter of 1870 of which the Registry law and the Two Per Cent bill were part and parcel. However, let the dead past bury its dead, and suffice it to say that the bill which gives Buffalo a right to have control of her own affairs without regard to the whims or the wishes of

A FEW POLITICAL SHYSTERS

was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. By next week it will be a law. The determination manifested by the Senate to push the matter through as soon as possible, and the cutting allusions which Senator Lewis made to the action of the democrats who rushed their infamous charter though for his city, placed Senators Lord and Hardenburgh in rather a ticklish position. Hardenburgh happened to be absent when Lewis was making his best points in his quiet but forcible way, and so, to a certain degree, was excusable for not making any attempt to explain his vote last year, although when he did come in he made an effort, and failed in it, to have the bill

"CALMLY CONSIDERED"

for some time to come; but poor Lord was in his seat from the opening of the Senate, and, therefore, had to toe the mark. He sat on the front row, looking stolid and indifferent, while Lewis was arguing that the bill should be taken in hand at once, apparently lost in deep meditation over the whys and wherefores of the part which had induced him to follow in the wake of the "Ring" as he had done. But the deep meditation had to come to an end, and so he got up and said that if Mr. Lewis would guarantee that the bill was not a partisan one he would have no objection to its being then and there considered in Committee of the Whole.

"I should have stated," said Lewis, in reply, "that this bill, in point of fact, puts Buffalo in the same condition she was in before the charter of last year was passed."

And this was Lord's answer:—

"I voted for that charter last year, and I felt at the time that

IT WAS NOT A PROPER CHARTER,

but I voted for it for party reasons."

Here let me drop the subject, for this confession of Lord's will do more to open everybody's eyes as to the influences that were brought to bear to pass the Ring charter for Buffalo, against the will and wishes of its citizens, and other like measures too numerous to mention, than any further statements I could make about the matter.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEGRO.

Woodin's vow as to the fifteenth amendment has been fulfilled as far as the Senate is concerned, as his resolutions declaring null and void the action of the Legislature of 1870 withdrawing the assent of the State to the fifteenth amendment, which assent, it will be remembered, had been given by the Legislature of 1869, were passed. Even O'Brien declared by his vote that he believed the negro had as good a right to vote and was politically entitled to all the rights and privileges as the most intelligent white man of his constituency, the great majority of whom are the heartiest haters of the black man in the metropolis. The vote, however, was not unanimous. Jake Hardenburgh could'nt bear to

SWALLOW THE PILL.

When his name was called he made no answer.

"Call the absentees," said Woodin.

"Mr. Lord!" cried the Clerk. There was no reply, as the gracious Mr. Lord, not wishing to be put on record, had, with a careful regard of his own reputation, slipped into the cloak room the moment he had heard Woodin call up the horrible resolutions.

"Mr. Hardenburgh?" cried the Clerk after he had in vain called Mr. Lord three distinct times, and the Clerk was hoarse at that. Up got the Senator from the Fourteenth looking rather flurried.

"What is the question?" he asked, with an air of innocence that made the dignified Senators indulge in a general chuckle.

The Clerk stated it and Hardenburgh exclaimed:—

"My gracious! I thought the fifteenth amendment was a part of the constitution for some time past."

THIS DREW A GENERAL LAUGH

from the lobbies. The laughter ceased, for everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation as to what stand Jacob would take on the question, and wanted to hear what he had to say for himself. He stood for a second or so without saying a word, with his right hand clasping his chin with a sort of desperate grip and his eyes staring the ceiling out of countenance. He finally exclaimed:—

"I desire to be excused from voting."

The grim republican Senators were determined not to let Jacob off so easily, and when the Lieutenant Governor put the question—

"Shall the Senator be excused?" a solid, unanimous "No!" crushed Jacob's last hope of getting out of the trouble unscathed.

"Well," said he, and his smile was childlike and bland as he spoke, "as the noes have it I vote no." There was a good natural laugh all round at this. Woodin grinned triumphantly, and the cloak room door opened and in stalked Mr. Lord, utterly oblivious, you know, as to the part that he, like the historical Brooks, had been wanted, and was not to be had.

FOR LOVE OR MONEY

or even both combined. And thus early in the session did the irrepressible negro question give the republicans a chance to tightly corner two of the very men who, last year with their colleagues, had put Woodin and his friends to fight in every [illegible] encounter that took place on this very negro question.

ROSSA VERSUS TWEED.

The memorials concerning the "Boss," presented by Mr. Benedict, and which will be made the basis for future operations to prevent him from taking his seat in the Senate, or at least from securing it any longer [illegible] would be taken [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] was carried on.

[illegible] the Attorney [illegible] they are three. Number one is from [illegible] Executive Committee of the [illegible] Citizens' [illegible] who ask for his expulsion. The second is from [illegible] taxpayers, who [illegible] his seat to be declared vacant and a new election ordered. The third [illegible] will be found in the report of the general [illegible] of the Senate, is from the poor [illegible] of Erin himself, who wants to get the place for his own comfort. There is considerable speculation as to what action the Senate will take in regard to the memorials; but the general impression seems to be that a nice little game is to be played by which the Boss will get ousted and Rossa be thrown overboard at the same time. The memorial asking for the new election indicates this result very plainly. For once the Senate complies with the request of the voters. In the Fourth district the citizens will be able to go to work and elect an entirely new man, no matter how Rossa may howl about his right to the seat declared vacant. No one here appears to take much notice of the contestant, and it is said that those who are in the

SECRETS OF THE SENATORS

understand perfectly well that the anti-Tweed people of the district are not very anxious that he should take Tweed's place, provided they are allowed the chance of sending some other person in his stead. Rossa served well the purposes of his managers at the election; but it remains to be seen if they will stick to him if they find out they are at liberty to elect another man.

ROSSA'S MEMORIAL.

Rossa's memorial presented in the Senate declares that he received a majority of the votes in the Fourth Senate district if legally counted; that a large number counted for Tweed were cast by aliens, non-residents, &c., who voted each several times; that at least six thousand votes were cast in that way; that the registration was illegal; that on the day of the election Rossa's tickets were destroyed; that the Inspectors of Election were men of no character or standing; that the canvass was a mere pretence; that the result, as declared by the canvassers, was a fraud; that upwards of six thousand votes allowed to Tweed should have been allowed to Rossa; that, therefore, the petitioner asks an investigation into these charges.

COMPTROLLER GREEN'S BILL.

A bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow by Senator Benedict which is to provide for the financial government of the city of New York for the ensuing four months, by the expiration of which time it is supposed a new charter for the city government will be in operation. The bill is prepared by Comptroller Green, who is now here, shaping it to suit the views of Senators on the majority side. It provides for the raising of the necessary funds for the payment of deficiencies and arrears, and for the current expenses of the government, giving to the Comptroller the powers conferred by the Tweed charter on the Board of Apportionment. It also contained a provision, as originally drafted by the Comptroller, empowering that officer to settle all outstanding claims against the city or county. The Comptroller was to have the authority to appoint a referee for such claims, to which they should be referred for arbitration. In case the judgment of the referees should be against the claimant no appeal from their decision was to be allowed, but in case the referee's decision should be in favor of the claimant the Comptroller was to have

THE POWER TO REVIEW AND REVERSE

or appeal the same. The Senators, or a portion of them, were unwilling to entrust so great a power in the hands of any single officer, and hence this feature of the bill has had to be considerably modified. As introduced it will probably give authority to the Comptroller to settle only a certain class of claims, under specified conditions; but even this clause may be entirely stricken out in the Senate, and the bill made simply a temporary law to meet the financial difficulty experienced from the lack of any proper authority either to raise or apply money for the purposes of the city government. Comptroller Green is anxious that the bill shall be pushed through both Houses to-morrow by means of a suspension of the rules, as there is urgent need of immediate legislation to enable the government of the city of New York to go on. Under these circumstances it is highly probable that one House or the other will strike out all unnecessary provisions and allow claims against the city to go over until some final means may be provided for their adjustment.

The Fourth District Judgeship—Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department—Appointments by the Treasurer and Comptroller—Confirmation of Notaries Public.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1872.

According to the mutual arrangement, the question as to the title of Judge Samuel W. Jackson, appointed by the Governor, or Judge Joseph Potter, elected by the people, to the Judgeship of the Fourth Judicial district, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court and decided by that tribunal to-day in favor of Judge Potter. The counsel of Judge Jackson, as was expected, will carry the case to the Court of Appeals, which meets on the 15th inst., and its final decision will be speedily pronounced.

REPORT ON THE CANALS.

The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department shows that the surplus revenues of the canals for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, were $931,588 68. This, however, includes a part of the navigation season of 1870. The net receipts of the two fiscal years compare as follows:—

1870	$569,974 61
1871	951,583 61

The total outstanding canal debt is $11,966,420.

On the 30th of September, 1871, the Sinking Fund, under section 3 of article 7 of the constitution, was overdrawn $256,766 65 in payment of the interest on the debt. This deficiency, together with a portion of the enlargement debt, amounting to $1,562,900, which becomes due on the 1st of July next, must be provided for. The Auditor thinks that, although there have been deficiencies during the past two years, the requirements of the constitution may be met with a wise management of the canals, even upon the plan of reduced tolls. He urges a more economical administration, and especially a closer adherence to the proper limits of ordinary repairs. The introduction of some instrumentality which shall reduce the time of the trips, whether it be steam or some other force, he urges, without making any specific suggestion.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

State Treasurer Raines has made the following appointments:—D. C. Ellis, of Monroe county, deputy; C. H. Phelps, of New York, cashier; R. G. Wilkes, of Albany, retained bookkeeper; W. S. Wood, of Saratoga county, check clerk.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller Hopkins has made the following appointments:—Philip Phelps, of Albany, Deputy; Henry Gallion, of Albany, Second Deputy; George Zaley, of Oswego, Account and Transfer Officer; John O'Brien, of Buffalo, Warrant Clerk; O. A. Fuller, of Albany, Entry Clerk; George P. Langdon, of Buffalo, Stationery Clerk; Willis E. Merriman, of Albany, Confidential Clerk; Sidney W. Park, of Troy, Chief Tax Clerk; Tax Clerks, George Fiske, of Buffalo; Thomas H. Schuyler and Charles J. Ainsworth, of Albany; Oswald Davis; E. Stanley Foster and Benson Van Wart, of ——, and John Van Dick, of Coxsackie.

CONFIRMATION OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the appointments of the following named Notaries Public for New York and Brooklyn:—

NEW YORK—William V. Archer, William B. Aitken, Henry S. Atwater, Augustus T. Anderson, William H. Andrews, Augustus H. Adams, Eben Appleton, Herman Albert, Samuel Adler, Benjamin Browne, Harold A. Bagley, Nathan Berliner, Richard A. Brown, George J. Banks, Sigismund Bott, William A. Bray, Daniel A. Bostwick, Charles M. Brown, Thomas Brennan, William H. Bowers, William H. Butterworth, Prescott H. Butler, Edward Bissell, James Bloomingdale, Charles Batcheior, James J. Chew, Spencer W. Cone, William A. Copp, A. E. Caldwell, Erastus D. Culver, Patrick Daily, George Durfee, Francis Dominick, Rudolph Dulon, Charles W. Darling, Thomas J. Doran, James W. Fisher, Morris I. Friedlander, Charles Fritsch, William Furness, Joseph H. Fairbanks, Isaac Fry, James O'Connor Fabb, Melancthon T. Forrman, George N. Gardiner, Victor Girdudy, Edward Grimm, Charles Goeller, Henry A. Gumbleton, Lawrence Gardenier, J. B. Greene, R. M. Gallaway, Heaman Gerth, Ernst C. F. Gasteyger, George Goldmark, George W. Gallinger, George H. Holt, J. Frank Helyer, Bernard Hess, Thomas G. Hillhouse, Asahel R. Herrick, Frederick Hegemann, T. Banneire Hoell, John Hough, Charles T. Hill, Charles J. G. Hall, Charles O. Joline, Mark W. Jones, Andrew H. Joline, Charles A. Jamin, Henry D. Jones, Philip W. Kaffer, August H. Kossing, Charles L. Lyon, Frank R. Lawrence, Theodore Lilienthal, Henry Lienenau, Ferdinand Levy, James P. Lacombe, Edward Z. Lawrence, George C. Layer, Thomas H. Lee, Wm. P. Lee, Montague L. Marks, John T. Mackenzie, Theodore H. McNamee, Owen F. McNerney, Marvin J. Merchant, Henry S. Mower, Zenas E. Newell, John O. Noxon, John Nickanson, James H. Ogilvie, John K. O'Halloran, John K. Perley, Henry E. Peterson, Charles E. Reil, Charles Regnault, Earnest K. Rantbisenck, E. C. Robinson, James P. Rogers, James H. Stevens, E. J. Sherman, Isaac Schweitzer, Henry L. Smith, D. McLamshaw, John H. Statts, George P. Steetzman, Richard H. Schooler, Thomas S. Strong, E. Wheaton Searing, Frank N. Shepard, Edmund R. Smith, Bernard W. Trafel, Theodore A. Voigt, Daniel M. Van Cott, Anthony D. Vail, Peter W. Van Brunt, Thomas Verren, Isaac Weed, Frederic L. Westbrook, Clark F. Wittemore, Jackson Wallace, Lewis C. Wachner, William G. Winans, Isadore Wertheim, Theodore Wright, Jesse West, Jr., Alexander Young, Hamilton Odell, F. M. Farnham, Abram L. Earl, Thomas E. Stewart, George L. Simonson, E. M. Steele, Cornelius Sullivan, Samuel T. Smith.

KINGS—Charles W. Dodell, William R. Wadsworth, Richard J. Goodwin, Jr., Brooklyn; Ira C. Pierson, East New York.

The Trouble About the Senate Committees—Jimmy O'Brien the Cause—The Erie and Central Interest.

ALBANY, Jan. 4—12:30 A. M.

The trouble in relation to the Senate committees continues. The republican Senators desired to have their own members of the several committees, leaving blanks for the democratic names, to be filled in by Lieutenant Governor Beach. This the Lieutenant Governor refuses to do on the ground that if the Senators desire to take the responsibility of naming the committees out of his hands they must complete the work on their own responsibility alone. The republican Senators don't wish to do this, for the reason that they fear to refuse Senator O'Brien the positions he desires, and do not intend that he shall occupy any prominent position. They therefore wish to cast upon Beach the odium of pleasing the democrats.

A strong fight is also being made over the Rail road Committee between Senators Madden and [illegible]. The former is supposed to be in the Erie railroad interest and the latter in that of the Central.

MRS. WHARTON'S TRIAL.

Maryland Politicians in the Annapolis Court Room.

The Mysterious Drama Enacted Before the Bench.

Haggard and Worn Appearance of the Accused.

The Attorney General and Dr. Reese in a Medico-Legal Struggle for Eight Hours.

Professor Aiken's Official Report.

General Brice Believes the Prisoner Insane.

He Thinks the Trial Will End "Without Results."

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 3, 1872.

The long days and weeks of Mrs. Wharton's attendance upon her trial have apparently worn terribly upon her health, and although she walks into court each day from her carriage without difficulty, yet the terribly revolting circumstances with which she is surrounded seem to have made her step feeble and her face haggard. The trial has lost none of its dramatic interest, and a stranger accustomed to the coarse and repulsive surroundings of an ordinary criminal court would be struck with astonishment upon entering the court room at Annapolis. The whole scene bears the impress of a well played drama. The accused worn down with patient waiting, trusting in a Higher Power for her vindication; her daughter, closely veiled, but clinging to her mother with that filial confidence which has never for a moment been shaken; their faithful friends, who have adhered to them through good and through evil report, form a group which naturally challenges the pencil of the artist. The Judges, who with the keenest vigilance watch every movement of the opposing attorneys and mete out justice and somewhat of the sternness of Spartans, are a study in themselves. The attorneys, in their efforts to seize upon the slightest shade of advantage, put to the blush the hair splitting of the chemists and physicians, and, by their intellectual encounters, give an intense interest to the trial which has possibly never before been experienced in any similar case in this country. The jury, too, begins to show the "wear and tear" of the prolonged struggle, and their individual characteristics manifest themselves more and more as each day is added to the number already occupied by the case. The lovely fair, both from the Naval School and the city proper, have never wearied of listening to the dry details of the experts, not a dozen words of which do they probably understand, and from ten o'clock in the morning until three P. M. they may be found sitting quietly in their seats, specially arranged for them, as though they were perfectly absorbed by the weird details of some fearful drama.

The great unwashed crowd thickly gather around the railings which enclose the bar, and gaze down from their perches with idiotic expression upon the scene transpiring before them. Great must be the interest which draws the ladies day after day to the halls of justice and enables them to withstand the stifling odor which arises from the persons of many immediately around them.

MARYLAND POLITICIANS AMONG THE AUDIENCE.

The Court House to-day was unusually crowded. The State Legislature met in this city at twelve o'clock, and, beside the members of the respective Houses, a multitude of camp followers poured into the town by every steamer and train of cars which arrived. The town itself is, for the nonce, a thing of life, and the Court House was crowded almost to suffocation during the progress of the trial. At ten o'clock the Court met as usual with *a full bench*, and the attorneys for both sides in attendance. A night's rest had somewhat relieved the tediousness of yesterday's proceedings, and both lawyers and Court appeared to enter upon the case with renewed vigor.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS A MEDICO-LAWYER.

Dr. Reese, of Philadelphia, who was on the stand yesterday when the Court adjourned, was recalled for cross-examination. The examination of this witness was conducted by Attorney General Syester. Never has that gentleman appeared to better advantage in the court room. He displayed searching analytical powers with which his best friends had not credited him, and a knowledge of the laws of science and an insight of human nature which, under the circumstances, were really surprising. His questions took a range commensurate with the whole case, and the opinion seemed to be general that never had a witness been compelled to submit to a more rigid and thorough cross-examination. The perfect familiarity with medicine and chemistry which the Attorney General displayed may in a measure be explained when the public is informed that Dr. P. C. Williams, from the clerk's office, kept him bountifully supplied with questions by means of little bulletins, which were forwarded to him in the court room. Dr. Reese, the witness, passed through the fearful ordeal in a manner which not only stamped him as a perfect master of his profession, but showed that his knowledge was of a character to protect him from all the assaults of those upon the side of the State. He never for a moment lost his self-possession, and triumphantly stepped from the witness stand after an examination of about eight hours. His testimony comprised the case as far as it has been made up by the doctors. He went over the same ground which he traversed yesterday and the day before, and which has already appeared in the HERALD, giving lucid explanations of the manner in which the analysis should have been conducted, and rendered his former assertions, that the analyses of both Professors Aiken and Torey were utterly worthless as developing the presence of antimony in the stomach of General Ketchum. He gave it as his opinion that General Ketchum died of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and gave an exceedingly interesting and lengthy description of the symptoms attending that decease. They were, as described by him, almost identical with those observed during the progress of Ketchum's illness by Dr. Williams. Dr. Reese's cross-examination occupied nearly the entire day.

Dr. Edward Warren, of Baltimore, the principal medical expert for the defence, was called to the stand as soon as Dr. Reese was released, but his testimony was just commenced as the hour of adjournment arrived.

PROFESSOR AIKEN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report of Professor Aiken, made to the State's Attorney for Baltimore city, comprising his analysis of the stomach of General Ketchum and of the stomach of Mrs. Wharton's son and various other articles, is for the first time presented, that a judgment may be formed as to the correctness of his conclusions from his own verbatim official statement.—

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Oct. 14, 1871.

To A. LEO KNOTT, State's Attorney:—

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request made yesterday, I submit the details of the examination of the various matters committed to me in connection with the case of the State vs. Mrs. Wharton. Without attempting to carry out all the various modes which might have been pursued for obtaining required results, I confined myself to those which I was satisfied would lead to clear and reliable conclusions. My opinions have heretofore been presented, an [illegible] was formed. I should premise that [illegible] in my absence [illegible] to the room in which the work was done, that the utmost care was taken to insure the utmost cleanliness in all the vessels employed, and that all the chemicals used were known to be absolutely pure, and therefore it was impossible for any foreign matter to be accidentally mingled with the substances under examination. The stomach of General Ketchum was brought to me, with both orifices tied, by Dr. Williams, in company with Professors Miles and Chew. It was opened on a clean plate by Professor Miles, and its contents, about four fluid ounces of a greenish, turbid fluid, were poured into a glass. The inner surface of the stomach showed no decided [illegible] [illegible] violent inflammatory action [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that alkali was sought by a process based on the [illegible] [illegible] soluble in alcohol and in water, and when a [illegible] kind is decomposed by a mineral alkali and agitated with ether the vegetable alkali is set free [illegible] tion and dissolves in the ether, from which it may be recovered by allowing the ether to evaporate [illegible]. The fluid contents of the stomach [illegible] were mingled with alcohol and acidulated with tartaric acid, and digested at a temperature of [illegible] degrees [illegible]. Until the [illegible] was evaporated to thickness, [illegible] was exhausted with absolute alcohol by digesting it for some hours at a temperature of eighty degrees Fahrenheit and filtered. The [illegible] obtained was evaporated at the same temperature [illegible] nearly dry, and dissolved in a small quantity of water. This solution was filtered and neutralized with bicarbonate of soda and agitated with a large bulk of ether [illegible] a portion of the ether, when evaporated, was [illegible] spontaneously in a watch glass and left behind a non-crystalline [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] NOT [illegible] PRESENT.

[illegible] As the residues from the preceding operation were mingled together and divided into two parts A and B. The part A was treated with strong hydrochloric acid, sufficient to form a thin paste, and heated in a water bath, at intervals crystals of potash were added, until the whole became a homogeneous liquid mass, and the heat was continued until the odor of chlorine was no longer distinct, this liquid was filtered, the residue washed with boiling water, the filtrates and the washing, about half a pint altogether, were mingled in a glass and acted upon by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas until saturated. While the gas was passing through the liquid it was heated to 150, and allowed to cool slowly. After standing twenty-four hours the sulphuretted hydrogen was again used to insure perfect saturation, and the glass was set aside for the precipitate to subside. This was quite abundant, and of a dull, rather dark, yellowish color, and insoluble in a solution of carbonate of ammonia, and so sparingly, if at all, soluble in liquid ammonia as to forbid the idea that it could be arsenical. In the absence of arsenic the only other metal which could be reasonably suspected as present, and which could give a precipitate in any way resembling what was obtained, was antimony, and the next search was for that.

SEARCH FOR ANTIMONY.

The portion B of the mingled residues of the strychnine process was heated with water and an excess of tartaric acid filtered, the filtrate treated as before described, with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and set aside for twenty-four hours. The brownish red precipitate was collected, dried and dissolved in boiling hydrochloric acid, giving off at the time the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen. The resulting acid solution dropped into water gave a white cloud which was soluble in tartaric acid, and which gave, when treated with hydrosulphate of ammonia, a peculiar, orange red precipitate, characteristic of antimony. The acid solution boiled with slips of bright copper gave a dark coating on the bright metal, and the tarnished copper slips highly heated in a glass tube, gave a white deposit on the glass, which was not crystalline and which did not dissolve in boiling water. These results I consider characteristic of antimony, and satisfied me that antimony was present in the stomach of General Ketchum, in the form of tartar emetic. The quantity present, which was not determined directly by the scale beam, but by what I considered a safe approximate estimate, to be hereafter described, must have been not less than twenty grains, as the quantity of such poisons found in the stomach after death has been produced by the action of another portion which has been absorbed and consequently cannot be found in the stomach. The exact amount of such residue has always appeared to me wholly unimportant.

FOUND ANTIMONY IN THE SHAPE OF TARTAR EMETIC.

I next examined the white sediment contained in a tumbler brought me by Professor Chew, who stated that the tumbler had been used for preparing some article of food or drink for Mr. Van Ness. The sediment had an acrid metallic taste, unlike the taste of arsenic, but resembling the taste of tartar emetic. When contrasted directly, with both dissolved in water, it gave no precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium, but gave a white precipitate on the addition of hydrochloric acid, soluble in an excess of that acid. The hydrochloric acid solution and the sediment, when dropped into water, gave a white precipitate which was soluble in tartaric, and also gave an orange red precipitate on the addition of sulphydrate of ammonia. The white precipitate obtained by dropping the hydrochloric acid solution of the white sediment into water also become orange red on the addition of sulphydrate of ammonia. The orange red precipitate dissolved in hot hydrochloric acid gave off during solution the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. These reactions are all characteristic of antimony and do not belong to any other known metal. A drop of the solution of the white sediment in water was evaporated on a slip of glass, and the solid residue contrasted with that left by the evaporation of a drop of a solution of tartar emetic, showing a very striking resemblance between them, as tartar emetic, deprived of its antimony, is left in the condition of, or rather leaves behind it, the acid tartrate of potash. A drop of the solution, from which all the antimony had been separated as sulphide, was evaporated side by side with a drop of a solution of cream of tartar; when the solid deposits left showed a very striking resemblance. To approximate the quantity of tartar emetic present in the white sediment one grain was dissolved and treated with sulphurated hydrogen, giving a precipitate of sulphide of antimony, weighing four-tenths of a grain, corresponding with eight-tenths of a grain of tartar emetic. The weight of the whole sediment as estimated was not less than fifteen grains, and of that twelve grains must have been tartar emetic. The sulphide of antimony obtained from the stomach of General Ketchum was fully or more than double what was obtained from the sediment in the tumbler, and therefore I think it safe to estimate the tartar emetic in the contents of the stomach as equal to twenty grains, and that in the sediment from the tumbler as equal to ten grains. The sample of brandy you handed me was examined for vegetable and mineral poisons, but with negative results. No trace of any poisonous compound could be detected.

ANALYZING THE STOMACH OF YOUNG WHARTON.

The last analysis was that of the remains brought from Norristown, being the stomach and contents, with a portion of the liver of a body said to be the body of Mrs. Wharton's son. The body having been more than a year under ground one could not reasonably expect to find any vegetable poisons, and no search was made for them. A careful search was made for all the ordinary metallic poisons by the method already described, with the additional use of Marsh's test for arsenic. The organic matters were disorganized by the use of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash, and when examined with Reinsch's test and Marsh's test gave no indication of the presence of either arsenic or antimony. This completed the work entrusted to me. To sum up, I may say that antimony was found in the stomach of General Ketchum and in the tumbler which had been used for preparing something for Mr. Van Ness, but that nothing noxious was found in the sample of brandy or in the remains of Mrs. Wharton's son. Respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PROFESSOR'S STATEMENTS.

There were discrepancies between the testimony of Professor Aiken upon the stand and the above report. The precipitate from portion A, which he describes in the report as dull, rather dark and yellowish, he testified was "dark brownish." Again, the precipitate from portion B, described as brownish red, was, under oath, stated to have been "not the orange red of antimony, but dark, tinged with red; and the white cloud was stated to have been obtained only from a single drop in a test tube, and which white cloud never took the form of a precipitate. One of the most extraordinary facts connected with Professor Aiken's report is that it has the two letters "E. E."—errors excepted—written upon it just before his signature. He also made on the witness stand an alleged correction in his report by which, in that part relating to the tumbler and in the phrase "Acid solution of the sediment when dropped into water" the words "orange-red precipitate" are substituted for the word "sediment." Thus this precipitate is made to produce itself—an effect to be its own cause—an absurdity upon its face.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BRICE.

After the adjournment of the Court to-day the HERALD correspondent called upon General B. W. Brice, late Paymaster General United States Army—whose wife is the only surviving sister of the late General Ketchum, whom it is alleged Mrs. Wharton poisoned—for the purpose of getting his statement in relation to the controversy. The General was found as usual in good spirits, and received me with that courtesy for which he is so proverbial.

I, after the usual salutations, said:—"I see, General, that you have been absent from the trial for several days."

"Yes, sir; I went to Washington and did not desire to return, but was obliged to do so. This is a very tedious trial, and they might as well close it as far as any results detrimental to Mrs. Wharton are concerned, except influence upon the public mind."

"May I suppose, General, you are fully convinced that Mrs. Wharton committed this crime?"

"I have never had the slightest doubt of her guilt; if I had I should of course never have taken any part in the trial, and have only taken such part as was becoming the husband of General Ketchum's only surviving sister."

"Is it not a little contrary to intelligent reasoning to assume that a lady whose whole life has been so conspicuously devoted to kind and generous acts, and was generally regarded with great favor by all who knew her, should at once and at her advanced age take to committing such terrible crimes as are charged against her?"

"It is impossible to reconcile it upon any theory except that of insanity, and I have no doubt that she is afflicted with that malady. I was in hopes she would have gone to Europe before she was arrested, and that would have prevented this unpleasant trial."

"If you believe that she killed General Ketchum, you must not stop short of imputing to her many more crimes of a similar nature; and, of course, it could not be natural to suppose for a moment that a lady of her universal good standing, intelligence and kindness could commit such deeds if in her right mind."

WHAT ABOUT THE $2,600 NOTE?

"There is something peculiar, General, about this note of Mrs. Wharton to General Ketchum not easily understood. Could you enlighten me upon that subject?"

"General Ketchum was one of those peculiarly reticent men whom we sometimes find in life. He had very few intimate friends, and never imparted to any living person anything about his business affairs. In relation to this he was particularly guarded. I doubt if ever any living person except Mrs. Wharton and himself ever saw the note of $2,600 you allude to, but of its existence there is no doubt. His carefulness in keeping his accounts, even to a penny, was remarkable, and his memorandum book entries of interest made after January 17, 1871, the date upon which Mrs. Wharton said she paid it, is the only evidence we have that it was not paid. But so careful and accurate was he that we regard that as conclusive evidence that it was not paid. This trial develops the fact that no man should keep his business affairs too much to himself."

"General Ketchum had been for a long time an intimate friend of the Whartons, I believe?"

"Yes, sir; for years. He knew Colonel Wharton when alive, and has always been on intimate terms with the whole family. He had few more intimate acquaintances outside of his own family."

"General, do you think there is anything strange in the destruction of the note by Mrs. Wharton, supposing it to have been paid?"

"Oh, no, sir, that is often done; but there was something so peculiar in the General's manner of doing business that I do not think he could have possibly failed to have made some record of it had it been paid."

"When, General, did you first suspect that Mrs. Wharton poisoned General Ketchum?"

"When she came to Washington, on July 2, to ask the return of $4,000 worth of five-twenty government bonds which she said she had given General Ketchum for safe keeping and conversion into ten-forty bonds."

"Why did that carry the conviction to your mind that Mrs. Wharton was guilty of compassing General Ketchum's death?"

"Her statements about the business transactions between herself and the General were so at variance with my own knowledge of his business habits that I at once suspected her."

"General, there has been no evidence, direct and positive, yet adduced in this case pointing to the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Wharton, I believe?"

"No, sir; it has all been circumstantial, and as I said before, will probably be without results. I am sorry for Mrs. Wharton, and shall be glad when the trial is over, and satisfied with whatever result is obtained."

ADVERTISEMENT.

M. E. FARISS—Information will be accepted as stipulated. Telegraph Annapolis.

THE KU KLUX TRIALS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 3, 1872.

In the United States Court this morning ten more prisoners from Spartanburg county pleaded guilty, and told the story of their crimes in open court. Among them was an old man, who was discharged upon his own recognizance. A youth named Armstrong pleaded guilty of robbing the mail, and was sentenced to five years in the Detroit House of Correction.

WASHINGTON.

The Recall of Senor Roberts Reconsidered.

THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The Republican National Convention—Philadelphia Wants It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Spanish Minister Not to be Recalled—Important Diplomatic Questions Looming Up.

Since the announcement of the proposed recall of Señor Roberts and the sending here of Admiral Polo as his successor, the Spanish Minister has received intimations from Madrid which give him reason to believe that there has been a change of policy which will preclude the proposed removal. It is not believed in diplomatic and official circles that the advisers of King Amadeus are ready to remove a representative whose relations are friendly with the government to which he is accredited, and replace him with an official new to diplomacy and known only to the country to which he is to be sent as having expressed contempt for it, and as also sustaining a policy of hostility to that country's recognized traditions and policy. In the opinion of diplomats here such an appointment as Admiral Polo's could be justly regarded by this government as an evidence of hostility, while it would be proof positive of foolish bungling at Madrid.

There are important diplomatic questions between the United States and Spain, about to be opened, which preclude, perhaps, the possibility of their being amicably considered except through an experienced Minister who is thoroughly acquainted with American laws.

Philadelphia and the Republican National Convention.

Considerable rivalry prevails among the principal cities with a view to securing the meeting of the Republican National Convention. At present Philadelphia is the most active, and the chances are largely in its favor. The National Committee meet here on the 11th inst., and will then decide both the time and place of meeting. The Congressional Union Republican Committee will probably meet on the 9th or 10th, in order to have the report of the resident committee before them, and to be able to advise with the National Committee. Colonel Forney is in the city urging the claims of Philadelphia, and states that the local committee who are in charge of the matter have conditionally secured the use of the Academy of Music for the Convention, arranged for half fare on all railroads, and also secured a reduced hotel tariff for the delegates. There will be considerable debate over the time of meeting. The Western republicans are generally in favor of an early day. Governor Morton urges this, and will work energetically to secure an adjournment of Congress to suit that policy. Others from the Eastern, Middle and Southern States do not desire the Convention to be called before the first week in June. This is also the desire of the Philadelphians.

Civil Service Reform—The Examination Difficulties—Meeting of the Advisory Board.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue finds the road to civil service reform not an easy one to travel. Yesterday and to-day he was overwhelmed with applications from Congressmen with short memories, who, hurrying to make their point before the new order of things begins, had forgotten until reminded thereof by Mr. Douglass that it went into operation on the 1st of January. There are a considerable number of vacancies in the revenue service, and others are constantly occurring. The Commissioner can make no appointments nor can he, as requested by zealous Congressmen, at present appoint any examining boards, so that their friends may appear before them. Under the plan accepted by the President the new advisory board, which meets to-morrow, is required to prepare schedules for, and plans of, examination, as well as to arrange and group the several classes of officials, so as to make practicable the needed variety of tests. It will take some time to perform this duty thoroughly, and, as the revenue service is sure to suffer from delay incident to the change, the board will be urged to take up at that Bureau at once, and devise some plan, if only temporary, under which present vacancies may be provided for. It will be necessary to delegate the examining power in the several revenue districts to the collectors and assessors thereof, and the Commissioner was considerably nonplussed when asked who was to determine the competency of the proposed examiners themselves for such duties.

The Civil Service Advisory Board held an informal meeting to-day at their room in the Interior Department—the same heretofore occupied by the Civil Service Commission. There were present George William Curtis, John H. Blackfan, D. C. Cox and E. B. Elliott. The other members of the Commission have not yet arrived in the city, but are expected by to-morrow. They will receive their commissions from the President immediately, and will hold daily sessions.

The Free Traders' Programme.

A meeting of revenue reform politicians and editors, which it was expected would be held at the Arlington House to-day, has apparently been indefinitely postponed. Nothing has been heard from any of the gentleman identified with this movement further than that when Congress meets they will be represented here by a bureau of correspondence and information, to be under the direction of Colonel Grosvenor, formerly editor of the *Missouri Democrat*. Grosvenor is the chairman of the so-called Liberal Republican State Committee of Missouri, by whom a recent address was published declaring hostility to the national administration. His presence here is understood by Grant republicans to mean the organization of a movement similar to that which elected Gratz Brown Governor of Missouri.

Offering Stolen Bonds for Sale.

Yesterday a man presented at a savings bank in this city five United States bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each for sale, which the clerk recognized as a part of $25,000 stolen in December last from the office of a gentleman corner of Liberty street and Broadway, New York, and which had been extensively advertised. Detectives were called and the man, who gave his name as Horace Corp, was arrested. He asserts that he purchased the bonds in New York, and offers to return with the officers to that city and establish his good character.

Minister Sickles at Washington.

General Daniel E. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, arrived here to-night at ten o'clock on the New York train and proceeded to the Arlington Hotel, where he has engaged quarters.

The Administration Still After the Ku Klux—Letter from Attorney General Williams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1871.

Hon. JOHN POOL, Washington, D. C.:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 27th instant, covering one from Colonel Carrow, United States Marshal of North Carolina, from which it appears that certain interested persons pretend and are trying to produce the impression that the late change in the office of Attorney General indicates on the part of the administration an abatement of vigor in prosecuting offenders under the recent legislation of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens.

I am not acquainted with the motives which induced Mr. Akerman to resign, but I know that the President was perfectly satisfied with the energy and zeal displayed by him in prosecuting members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Judging from the evidence elicited upon recent trials of such persons the Klan is an organization that no Christian or civilized government can tolerate; and those who commit or such [illegible] atrocious crimes expect any favors from me they are doomed to signal and utter disappointment.

I do not abandon the hope that all good citizens in the Southern States [illegible] own safety and happiness as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] law and [illegible] peace [illegible] soning and [illegible] the President [illegible] way which the constitution and laws [illegible] his hands to protect [illegible] and [illegible] peaceable citizens [illegible] the laws.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

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CANADA.

Total Withdrawal of English Troops.

The Dominion Left to Its Own Resources.

New British Colonial Policy Inaugurated.

A New Army Organized Across the Frontier.

Within the past few weeks a change has been completed at the other side of the St. Lawrence which marks a new era in the history of the Dominion and modifies materially its relations with the mother country. For the first time since the conquest of Canada the British possessions in North America are left with hardly a single soldier of the imperial army on their soil. Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, is no longer garrisoned by troops of the line; and Halifax, one of the most important positions on the Continent for military purposes, has also been evacuated. These were the last two places turned over to the colonial troops. The first battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles marched out of the fortresses surrounding Quebec *en route* for home early last month, and the Seventy eighth regiment embarked at Halifax for Plymouth on the 29th of November. Both corps have since arrived in Europe. With the departure of these troops the withdrawal of the mother country from military occupation of the Dominion is completed. The abandonment of barracks and the sale or exportation to England of stores are evidences that Canada is now left to her own resources for defence. The ordnance in use has been handed over to the local authorities and other material disposed of in the same manner. The policy now carried out to its end was determined upon by the British Ministers when confederation was practically effected four years ago. It was adopted in view of establishing a new kingdom on this Continent that might be ruled at some future time by one of the Guelph family and it was therefore thought desirable to place the colonies out of leading strings. Besides this, it had long been a matter of dissatisfaction with Englishmen when hearing of the prosperity of Canada that they should be compelled to pay for the support of soldiers for their defence, while, in fact, the colonies contributed nothing to the military strength of the empire. How far British troops in Canada would be able to defend the country in the event of invasion or attack which could only come from the United States, was, perhaps, the main point considered, and, as will be noticed caused the home authorities to steadily adhere to its policy of withdrawal. However there is not at the present moment a platoon of imperial troops from one end of the Dominion to the other. On the 1st of December all the military departments were closed and turned over to the Colonial Adjutant General.

PRESENT MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE DOMINION.

The departure of the troops has been anything but agreeable to the colonists. In the first place it imposes a heavy burden on the people to maintain a large military force, and, again, the presence of eight or ten regiments, with the various establishments connected with the army service, was of unquestionable benefit to the country. The Canadians now know that the defence of their soil is left solely to themselves, and it must be said that they have acted with great energy during the past twelve months in recruiting and organizing troops. The active force consists of twenty seven troops of cavalry, ten field and seventy garrison batteries of artillery, four companies of engineers, 659 companies of rifles and three marine companies, numbering in all about forty-five thousand officers and men, while the reserve militia numbers 612,500. The schools of military instruction have, since their formation in 1863, turned out 5 100 cadets, all of whom have passed their examination before boards composed of officers of the regular army, 1 200 having taken first class and 3,900 second class certificates. The barracks and forts, as they have been evacuated by the line troops, received Dominion garrisons, and the frontier posts have been occupied in a similar manner. It would be idle to deny that all this warlike and expensive military preparation would not be made if the United States was not so near, and in this view of the matter it is rather amusing than otherwise. The Canadians have not yet shown much prowess on the field, for the reason that they have had no opportunity. In the Fenian campaigns the United States forces behind did as much to secure victory as the Canadian volunteers in front.

POWER TO RESIST INVASION.

Some of the English papers think that the disruption of the military bond connecting Canada with the mother country is keenly felt. It is stated that a feeling of nervousness and hesitation, which naturally affects a new country with a sparse population and resources only partly developed, must obtain when it is bidden to embark on a career of independence, self-government and self defence. The shock of separation and of a sudden plunge into new duties and responsibilities, it is thought, must cause alarm and anxiety; but the Canadians repel these views, and claim they are fully equal to hold their own against all comers, including the United States. The result of our great civil war taught the British army authorities that Canada, with its enormous lengthened frontier, exposed throughout its whole length to the attack of a powerful neighbor, could not be defended with success by British arms in the event of war. A Canadian writer takes issue on this point, and holds that the colonies can be defended against the whole power of the United States. Canada, it is said, numbers more fighting men than did the Confederate States; her population is poor, hardier and more united, her climate tenfold more severe and more destructive of military operations. She possesses, besides 76 000 of the hardiest seamen in the World. Yet the South, they say, unaided and with no maritime force, prolonged the war for four years. With England for an ally, Canada could fight and win. The colonists are reluctant to believe that the tenure of the national life of Canada depends upon the forbearance or favor of her powerful neighbor, and will not accept that condition without a struggle if even that struggle be single-handed. Notwithstanding this tall talking the Canadians are obliged to admit that the best safeguard against the advent of the trial would be the knowledge that the struggle, if it comes, would not be with Canada alone, but with the whole power of Great Britain. The London *Times* intimates that the difficulties of defence are almost insurmountable, and the removal of imperial troops is absolute and final, even in case of war. That paper remarks that politicians, of every shade of opinion, are agreed that the Canadian frontier could not be protected against invasion from the side of the United States by any force which England could possibly send across the Atlantic to repel the aggressors. The only hope of security for Canada evidently lies, it is believed in Great Britain, in the organization of a national force in the colony, and it was thought, from the experience of the past, that such a force would never be organized as long as Great Britain maintained a single regiment in garrison or held a single fortress in Canada. But besides these views expressed in the leading journal, other writers discussed the question of entire separation of the colonies from the parent State. Sir Charles Dilke, who has become so prominent in the republican movement in England, remarked in 1869:—"For the purpose of reinforcement, emigration and supply at a distance of not less than twenty thousand miles from home the Pacific colonies can scarcely be considered strong in their allegiance to the crown." The Canadians, now [illegible] their boasted military strength, are not favorable to separation, and on the whole seem to regret the departure of the red coats from the country.

FIRST CANADIAN TROOPS ORGANIZED.

It appears that previous to 1854 the imperial government discouraged the creation of any local force whether military or naval, as being needless and calculated to give umbrage to the United States. In 1854 during the Crimean war the English troops, almost to a man, were withdrawn from Canada, and an arrangement was made under which the colonial authorities raised and maintained an active force of 5,000 men, in addition to the ordinary militia of the country. This force was fully adequate to the maintenance of internal tranquillity—the object for which it was raised. By degrees, the progress of the Russian war the garrison towns and the frontier forts, the barracks and the stores, were held by regular troops, even if they were only a handful. The garrisons were filled up on the return of peace and the world was made to know that it was the intention of the British government to assert, in all its vigor, her military power over her colonial possessions.

THE TRENT AFFAIR—THE COLONISTS IN ARMS.

But it was not until 1861 when the Trent affair occurred, that the Canadians came forward as a military power. On that occasion the colonists did certainly prove their readiness to meet the Yankees, and they boast that there was no inclination in their arms and rely on imperial protection, for every able-bodied man placed himself with alacrity at the disposal of the government. All classes, it will be remembered, offered their services and the rapid organization of nearly the entire adult population elicited the warm encomiums of the home authorities. However, this loyal outburst took place at the beginning of our civil war and before its lessons were earned by the great Powers, or by the lesser ones like Canada; but if a second Trent affair were to occur to-morrow it is very doubtful if a similar repetition of patriotic devotion would come off at the other side of the St. Lawrence. Their emergency in 1861 it seems opened the eyes of the colonists to defects in their then existing military system. The result was the introduction of a bill in 1862 to provide for raising an active force of 50,000 men; but the Canadians were not prepared to dispense with the English garrisons which this measure, if passed would make necessary. So it was defeated. In many quarters this action was understood to mean that Canada was not willing to defend herself in case of necessity and looked to England to perform that service when needed. In 1863 schools of military instruction were established, the organization of the militia improved, and the volunteer system previously in force extended. In 1864 and 1865 a large colonial force was maintained in active service on the frontier to prevent outrages, enforce neutrality and guard against hostile incursions of Fenians.

THE FENIAN INVASIONS.

The Fenian invasion in 1866 called the Canadian volunteers into the field, and it must be said they responded promptly. The Irish filibusters entered the enemy's country at three different points remote from each other. Lord Monck, the Governor General, bears testimony to the readiness with which the colonists reported for duty. He says:—"The order calling out the force was issued by telegraph from headquarters to the different stations late in the afternoon of Wednesday, and by noon next day answers had been received showing that at that time 8,000 men were mustered and prepared to move on any points where they might be required. Should the occasion unfortunately arise the supply of volunteers who would present themselves for the defence of the country would be limited only by the numbers of the male population capable of bearing arms." This was certainly an encouraging report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and very soon after, when the proposal of a confederation of the British colonies in North America was brought before the Imperial Parliament, the advantages of a colonial military organization, to be entrusted, without home aid with the defence of the country was forcibly urged. But it seems that as soon as the Canadians had obtained a confederation of the provinces they showed no inclination either to give up the protection of the imperial garrisons or to commence the laborious task of forming an army of their own.

THE CANADIANS LEFT TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

They were soon however made to know that they had to look out for themselves in this respect. The English troops were steadily withdrawn from the colonies and their stay up to the year 1871 was mainly caused by the Fenian raids that occurred from time to time since 1866. Remonstrances have been made against the reduction of the garrisons on the alleged ground that it was feared the step might be interpreted to indicate a policy of complete abandonment, but the imperial government insisted upon carrying out its determination of leaving the Canadians to take care of themselves. Under these circumstances the Dominion authorities found it necessary to expend large sums in creating an army. In some years they have expended as much as two and a half million dollars and now that the country is entirely abandoned to its own resources the expenses will be largely increased. The Dominion with a population of nearly five millions, gains in strength and expansion. It may be considered socially and materially prosperous. Its political difficulties are not great, and chiefly consist in the difficulty found in reconciling the interests of the maritime provinces with the rest of the country. The Manitoba rebellion was only a flash in the pan. But even in that campaign the United States had to come to the assistance of the colonists by allowing them to pass through the Sault Ste Marie Canal. The apprehension of the half breeds that their titles to property would not be respected has been entirely allayed. The revenue of the Dominion last year was $19 630 000—that of the two Canadas in 1841 was $1,000 000—thus showing that the revenue of British North America has multiplied nineteen times in thirty years. How far this money will be used or wasted in maintaining a large military establishment to guard against possible invasion from the United States can only be judged by the fact that recruiting is now going on actively all over the country, and that volunteer encampments, continuing for weeks have been quite numerous during the past year. The government, however use a portion of the public funds for a good purpose. The most liberal inducements are held out to emigrants, subsidies are granted to immigrant roads, and the laws provide that foreigners settling in the country are entitled to all the rights and privileges of natives. The local government of Quebec has just concluded arrangements with an emigration company for the introduction of at least two hundred families from Alsace and Lorraine every year for the next eight years. Houses for the reception of these people are to be constructed, and they are to receive each a grant of land. They are promised a warm welcome and as they will be among a homogeneous and friendly people, speaking their own language, the change will be one all for the better. Promoting this kind of immigration is a wiser policy than sending the recruiting sergeants over the country to enlist soldiers. But the Dominion has chosen its own course and will pursue it.

THE ROYAL AMERICANS.

Among those who will regret most the departure of the regular troops are the fashionable and aristocratic classes of the country. Officers of the army generally give a certain tone to the society of the cities or towns in which they are stationed and as few regiments are without one or more sprigs of nobility their absence will be the more keenly felt in the quarters mentioned. Two years ago Prince Alfred was serving in Montreal with his regiment—the Sixtieth rifles. It appears that the history of this line corps is closely bound up with the history of Canada. It owed its origin to the seven years' war to which the colonies contributed regiments. It was known then and for years afterward by the name of the Royal Americans which turned the tide of battle in the famous struggle on the Heights of Abraham and which, after the declaration of American independence became the Sixtieth Royal Rifle corps. It is somewhat singular that a regiment thus intimately connected with the early colonial empire of England in America and with the transfer of Canada from French to English rule should by its departure inaugurate the new colonial policy of the British government.

Disgraceful Scene at a Meeting—The French Members of the Board of Arts and Manufactures Attempting to Create a Riot.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, held in this city, the feeling between the French and English delegates ran very high. For some time great excitement prevailed and shouts of "*Vive la Commune!*" resounded through the room. A number of priests were present, and remained throughout the proceedings, endeavoring to allay the excitement.

Finally a ballot was taken and the English ticket was declared elected. A proposition to unseat the Chairman, A. A. Stevenson, was made, and was speedily followed by a rush in that direction. The attempt, however was unsuccessful. Much feeling has been aroused by the affair.

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Board of Trade—Commercial Interests Between the Dominion and the United States Should Not be Prejudiced by the Boundary Lines.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Board of Trade was held here to-day, Hon. John Young, President, in the chair. In his opening speech the chairman gave a resume of the proceedings of the council during the quarter.

He spoke of the relief given by Montreal to Chicago, also of the correspondence with the Trinity House regarding the deepening of the channel between Montreal and Quebec. As to the deepening of the channel, the deputation who had visited Ottawa were of the opinion that the government would be disposed to do what was necessary, as the improvement was a benefit to the whole Dominion. He expressed the hope that the channel would be deepened to twenty four feet at low water.

Reference was also made to the wrecks in the St. Lawrence. New wharves had been contracted for and would be completed next season.

An account was also given of the visit of the deputation to the National Board of Trade at St. Louis, where the United States delegates had passed a resolution favoring the Reciprocity treaty with Canada.

At Detroit the Montreal delegates in convention there had advocated the construction of a new canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario on Canadian soil. Mr. Young said that no boundary lines should interfere with the construction and improvements for the common good.

IMPORTANT ALCOHOL SEIZURE.

An Alleged Illicit Alcohol Establishment Broken Up.

Stephen Kinney & Co. keep an extensive alcohol establishment at No. 34 [illegible] street, and have long been suspected by the internal revenue officers of being guilty of irregularities in the conduct of their business amounting to serious frauds upon the revenue. Yesterday afternoon Collector Blake, having become satisfied that the firm had been guilty of making numerous fraudulent entries on the book of purchases and sales that the internal revenue law makes it requisite for such dealers to keep and that large purchases of distilled spirits had been made by the firm from a person [illegible] such as this, he, the Collector had the place seized and took possession of and placed in the hands of keepers a large number of barrels of alcohol, twenty [illegible] barrels of distilled spirits, a safe, desk and other office furniture, to be held for consideration.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY CHICAGO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

The Grand Jury this morning recommended investigating the Aldermanic bribery cases, and will continue until the work is thoroughly accomplished. It is understood the trials of those men will commence on the 15th inst. Alderman Glade having been first indicted will be first tried.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Excitement—The New York Herald Charged with Being a Government Organ—General Grant's Message.

MADRID, Dec. 12, 1871.

The excitement about Cuba increases and there is so much fresh discussion on it in the press that it is impossible for me to give you more than one article to-day. It is from the *Altas*, a new paper, said to be the property of Cuban [illegible] de Rodas. This article makes reference to the NEW YORK HERALD and says:—

Not long ago the NEW YORK HERALD which is considered to be the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States published a notable article which in effect said:—"The rebellion in Cuba has terminated completely. The parties who continue to maraud in the most inaccessible mountains do not in it any political character. The island returns to its normal state, and it is now time that the government of Spain should fulfil the promises it has made respecting liberal reforms." The attention of those who carefully follow the course of events in America was much called to the change of attitude of this accredited newspaper which up to that moment [illegible] that the insurrection was interminable and inserted exaggerated accounts from its correspondents in Havana who sympathized more with the separatists than with the Spaniards. To the foregoing article there followed others in the HERALD rebuking the efforts of the Cuban *emigrados* in the United States and telling them that they ought to give up their illusions, although the Island press might object that the armed rebellion had for a long time ceased to be formidable and that the state of the *campos* did not appear satisfactory to it (the HERALD) for they were threatened in the Eastern Department by the torches of the negro and Chinese vagabonds, and the state of the popular passion needed the balsam of order and of time to calm down.

THE PRESENT EVOLUTION

makes us believe that some new idea has been conceived in the White House at Washington. Unfortunately we are not mistaken, as is proved by the message of General Grant as received by telegraph. It is said this has been accentuated by some diplomatic notes sent to the Minister of State interfering in our interior affairs, a thing which contradicts the policy of non intervention followed hitherto by the United States in harmony with its principles.

WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

We know well that the proximity of the Presidential elections gives occasion to the customary efforts for the attraction and entertainment of the [illegible] [illegible] never want [illegible]. We also know that the [illegible] Cuban emigration are engaged in negotiations which [illegible] to dispose of some thousands of votes—a thing not to be despised. We know also finally, that the more precarious the situation of the rebels the more have they sought to animate their hopes—now by an effective speech in the American Congress, now by reclamations of supposed injuries to American subjects which might justify the sending of United States monitors to Havana, now in the public press, or the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents and now in petitions for reforms. The Presidential elections have often been the occasion of diplomatic matters being more or less [illegible] are accustomed to discount their results, but not for this can we for a single moment admit the toleration of the most remote possibility of their interference in our affairs. We

WILL NOT WASTE TIME

in refuting the charges which the report of the Message, if authentic, makes against Spain. The United States is not hardly the judge of the opportuneness of modifying the system of government of our Antilles. It has no occurred to Spain to notice the fact that years after the conclusion of the war with the South there are even now many of the latter States subject to military occupation and to the despotic dictators upon the chief of a regiment. Manage your own house as you see fit and [illegible] live with your neighbor is the proper [illegible], or he knows what suits him best. We

SHALL SAY NO MORE AT PRESENT

until we have the exact text of the Message, but we shall not let the matter rest. In the meantime we urge the sending of reinforcements to Cuba so that the campaign of this winter may be [illegible] thus putting an end to the insane war of the Americans over a struggle so near their territory.

OBITUARY.

General Craig W. Wadsworth.

General Craig W. Wadsworth, a well-known gallant soldier of New York, died near Avon, in this State, on the 1st of January. He was in the thirtieth year of his age, chivalrous, daring and impetuous both in his everyday life and on the battle field. The seeds of early death were sown in a constitution originally strong by exposure and severe service in the late war for the Union.

A letter from the home of his family and the seat of his birth near Avon supplies the following affecting tribute to the memory of General Wadsworth:—Among the young men who went forth from this valley to danger's front when the nation's life was in jeopardy no one can point to a prouder military record. Cool under fire intrepid in the charge he emulated the soldier-like conduct of his lamented sire, the late General James S. Wadsworth from whom he parted in the battle of the Wilderness a half hour before his fall. General Buford on whose staff he served, General Reynolds, to whose military family for a time he belonged, and other leaders have borne testimony to his valor and good conduct in the field. In private life our young friend was eminently social, free from ostentation and public spirited. Devoted to agriculture and the rearing of thoroughbred stock he gave promise of ranking with the foremost in pushing on the march of improvement. In battle he seemed to have a charmed life, on several occasions having horses shot under him in the performance of his hazardous duty, but it was his lot to die in a time of peace, while the chiming bells of joy were announcing the birth of a new year.

Mrs. Ryves, the Claimant of the British Throne.

The above named extraordinary personage died during the early days of December 1871, at her residence, Haverstock Hill, near London. She was in the seventy fifth year of her age, and retained full possession of her faculties until within a very short period before her demise. It was only a few days before her death that she walked to see some relations to Stockwell and back again to her residence. The immediate cause of her sudden decease was bronchitis and congestion of the lungs brought on through a neglected cold. Her constitution was remarkable for its unimpaired vigor.

Mrs. Ryves was born March 16, 1797. Her father was John Thomas Serres, a celebrated marine painter and draughtsman to the English Admiralty. The late Mr Clarkson Stanfield was his great pupil. Her grandfather, Dominic Serres was one of the first forty incorporated by the Act of George III. as Royal Academicians, and Mrs. Ryves for years received an annuity from the Academy. The paintings of her father and grandfather may be seen at Windsor Castle, in the Painted Hall at Greenwich and at Hampton Court Palace. Their family was of French extraction and numbered an archbishop and a marquis among the members. Her mother was the celebrated Olive Wilmot, better known as claiming to be the Princess Olive of Cumberland, and daughter of his Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III. Hence her royal claim. Mrs. Ryves was married to Anthony Thomas son of Captain Thomas Ryves, of Ranston Hall, Dorset, and obtained a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court *a mensa et thoro* from her husband for adultery and cruelty. For nearly a quarter of a century she has resided in Camdentown, and was the heroine of the *cause célèbre* for many years constantly before the British legal tribunals. The active figure of the "little old lady in black" has been familiar to the neighborhood of Haverstock Hill for a lengthened period.

M. Levasseur, the Basso Cantante.

There has just died one of the most remarkable singers who belonged to the French Opera during the Meyerbeer period—the celebrated basso Levasseur—called in his early days "basso cantante," to distinguish his style from that of the ordinary bass of that time who took part in concerted pieces, but was never entrusted with a solo. Levasseur was the original Bertram in "Robert le Diable," his associates being Nourrit, Mlle Falcon and Mme. Dorus Gras and some idea of his versatility may be formed from the fact that he "created" the parts of Bertram in "Robert le Diable" Ankastrom in "Gustave III" Marcel in "Les Huguenots," Olifour in "Le Dieu et la Bayadere" Fontanarose, the quack doctor in "Le Philtre" the original of "L'Elisir d'Amore" and (at least at the French Opera) Leporello in "Don Giovanni."

Rev. Arthur S. Train, LL. D.

The above named gentleman, pastor of the Baptist church in Framingham, Mass. died in that town last Monday morning. Dr Train was a son of Rev. Charles Train, for many years pastor of the same parish. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 18[illegible]. He received the second honors of his class. He was for a time tutor in the University and afterwards for many years pastor of the Baptist church in Haverhill Mass. and subsequently a Professor in the Newton Theological Seminary. For a few years past he has been settled over the Baptist church in his native town. He was a brother of Charles R. Train Attorney General of Massachusetts. Rev Dr Train was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Truman Beckwith.

Mrs. Ada Dyas, the Actress.

Our papers, says a Liverpool journal, will be sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Ada Dyas, which took place a few days ago after a long illness. Mrs. Dyas was at one time a great favorite in Liverpool, where for years she was the leading lady at one of the theatres.

Baron de Penaut.

The death at Paris is announced of Baron de Penant, a [illegible] age of [illegible] years. He had been page to Louis XVI and was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, but made his escape to [illegible].

Captain Campbell, of the Madras Army.

By newspapers from India we are informed of the death of William Henry Campbell, captain staff corps Madras, youngest son of the late [illegible] General Sir John Campbell, C. B. [illegible]

THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

Subsidence of the Excitement as to the Aldermanic Struggle—Additional Precautions of the City Executive—New Appointments by the Mayor—Movements of General Sigel and Commissioner Van Nort.

The Mayor's Office.

There was an absence of excitement at this office yesterday. The usual routine business went on as usual and Mayor Hall was in his room attending to his official duties quite undisturbed by any intruder who might have the absurd notion that he had a right to the civic chair. Mr John Hardy, the Clerk to the late Board of Aldermen served upon the Mayor a copy of the impeachment proceedings passed by the old Board. It did not disturb the Mayor's equanimity. Even if the document were worth anything in a legal point of view all that it amounts to is to direct the Common Council to take proceedings for the impeachment of the Mayor. How those proceedings can now be taken is a problem that will baffle even the mental capacity of the late Board. The Mayor appointed Mr John Grenville Kane as Commissioner of Docks in place of Mr Henry A Smith. Mr Kane was formerly Secretary of the Board and is a democrat. The appointment of a democrat is the consequence of an agreement entered into when the Board was organized, that both political parties should be represented.

The Aldermanic Chambers and Offices.

In accordance with an order received from Commissioner Van Nort the doors of the Aldermanic chambers and the Clerks' offices had placed upon them padlocks to prevent any unauthorized person from entering therein. The locksmiths are busily engaged placing new locks on the doors, but as the work will occupy two or three days the doors were secured by padlocks as a preliminary precaution. Policemen were placed outside the chambers also so that any attempt to remove the locks was effectually prevented. In the Clerk's office Mr Schaler was acting as temporary clerk, and Mr John Hardy the late Clerk was allowed to take away all his private papers. During the day the newly-elected Aldermen held an informal meeting to agree upon the course of proceedings at their meeting to be held this day (Thursday). Mr Moloney the late Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, delivered all papers and books belonging to the Board over to Mr Dempsey the new elected Clerk. Though two policemen were within the office their services were not needed for the duties of the office were carried on without any interruption.

The Old Board of Aldermen.

There was a caucus of a few of the members of the late Board in the late Supervisors' Room of the new Court House yesterday at which Messrs. Wiltman Plunkitt Coman and Mitchell were present. Though nothing very definite transpired as to any decision which the late Aldermen had arrived at, it was understood in well informed quarters that there was no intention on their part to contest the seats of the newly appointed Aldermen and that they were disposed to accept the inevitable situation in which they found themselves. Aldermen Coman and Plunkitt will, it is believed present themselves as members of the new Board at the meeting to-day and thus put an end to the agony. The new Board have received a protest against Alderman Plunkitt taking its seat, and Alderman Coman's seat may be declared vacant by the Board in consequence of the death of Mr Carroll who while living have entered a protest against the seat being given to Mr Coman.

The Register's Office.

General Sigel the newly elected Register was at his office yesterday. To a HERALD reporter he stated that he was just putting his house in order. The building in which the Register's office is situated is most disgracefully out of repair, and the General is doing the best he can to render his office habitable. With a view of obtaining more room, which is much required, he is clearing out the second story, lately used by the Comptroller, and will fit it up for additional offices. He hopes to get these improvements and absolutely necessary works speedily arranged. He thinks however that the attention of the [illegible] should be called to the insecurity and general unfitness of the building for the purposes for which it is used. With reference to the *personnel* of the department he says that he has no intention of making many changes. He has not dismissed any of the searchers or any of the record clerks, so long as he finds them competent and faithful he intends that they shall remain. It is not unlikely that there may be found that there are too many employed in the department to insure a sufficient competence for all and if that is so there may be a reduction of the staff. He has however appointed a board of examiners, selected from his own office mainly and all candidates for employment in the Register's office will have to pass that Board. There will be no disqualification in any case on account of politics or nationality. The only requirement will be fitness to do the work. The General believes that in a few days his department will be in a much better condition than when he entered upon it.

Department of Public Works.

Mr Van Nort is energetically at work at this department. The anteroom adjoining his office is crowded with callers, but with the assistance of his messengers, whose politeness and attention to all are worthy of record, he manages to see every one without causing any unnecessary waste of time in waiting. The work of a wise economy and reform goes on with a prudent earnestness and promptness. Up to yesterday a saving was effected, by the discharge of unnecessary employes, of $95,000 per year. The following is the list of employes discharged:—Seventy one water policemen receiving a salary of $1,000 per year; six general superintendents of sewers, receiving $2,500 a year each; nine rodmen, receiving $1,000 each; two axemen, receiving $2 50 per day, and one foreman on pipes, receiving $4 per day. At the Tenth avenue high service reservoir Mr Van Nort, with the Engineer paid a visit on Tuesday, personally inspecting the works going on there. He is of opinion that there are not more men employed than are absolutely necessary on these works. In the present state of the city finances Mr. Van Nort deems it wise to exercise in his department a most rigid economy, and the work of retrenchment must necessarily go on for some time.

TWEED'S BAIL.

The Question of Justification—A Wrangle Among the Lawyers—Judge Cardozo Cuts the Gordian Knot.

The matter of the justification of Mr Tweed's bail came up yesterday before Judge Cardozo. Mr. Pecaham appeared to object to the sufficiency of Messrs. Devlin and Richard M Tweed, and David Dudley Field and W. O Bartlett, Jr., appeared for Mr Tweed. Mr Peckham claimed that the facts as to

RICHARD M. TWEED

showed that he had no property till he received from his father the Circle and Fifth avenue properties, that a month before this suit for $6 000 000 had been commenced, and all the conveyances had been received by Richard M. Tweed with the knowledge of the existence of that suit; there was no money consideration received for any of the property; the deeds of the greater portion of them had never been put on record, and all the circumstances showed that this was a mere

FAMILY ARRANGEMENT

to put property in the hands of the son that he might become bondsman for the father. This he claimed, was not the bail which the statute required, it being plain that the son holds the property at the bidding of his father and if to-morrow a judgment were obtained against the son the father could direct him to sell the property and transfer to him the proceeds, having received which he could leave the country at his pleasure. The bond contemplated by the statute must be such as that the bondsman shall bear the consequences if it be enforced against him and this was no such a bond.

AS TO DEVLIN.

he claimed that he was [illegible] on a large number of [illegible] which [illegible] were [illegible] and it thus appeared these bonds might all be enforced against him or [illegible] of the contractors be [illegible].

For the proponents of the proposed bail, since Mr Field suggested as the sum [illegible] of the amount [illegible] bondsmen was $2,500,000 [illegible] a man [illegible] than [illegible] the amount [illegible]. This justification of sureties was [illegible] in the presence of the Court and [illegible] [illegible] property involving as it would almost [illegible] and the law was [illegible].

[illegible]

of human [illegible] character would be [illegible] [illegible] the owners [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] produce the [illegible] the defendant. Our [illegible] superseding [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] resident [illegible] the amount named in the bond [illegible]. If [illegible] they are worth [illegible] should be [illegible] the worth the amount [illegible] every [illegible], as well as fixed it would not be possible to [illegible]. A shipping merchant might be liable for an unknown negligence of his captain to any unknown amount. As to Richard M Tweed, the property was clearly his in every sense of the word necessary to [illegible]

constitute him legal bail. John Jacob Astor gave his son William the Astor House for $1. Would any one pretend that he did not own that property, or was not proper bail?

Mr Justice Cardozo suggested that, under the circumstances those latter deeds should be put on record if Mr Tweed was to be accepted as a bondsman for his father on the basis of that property.

Mr Field said he knew of no objection to this, though in England it was very rare for noblemen to put their deeds on record. Yet no one ever questioned their title.

Judge Cardozo said he would like to have a copy of the undertaking to consider in connection with these questions.

The matter was then submitted, with the understanding that Mr Burrel on behalf of Mr Tweed and Mr Peckham in opposition, might submit further points in writing.

PETROLEUM-GAS EXPLOSION.

A Kerosene Oil Still Blown Up—The Building Set on Fire—The Ruins and the Loss—The Cause of the Catastrophe—Weak Old Ironwork.

A sudden and terrific explosion occurred on Tuesday night at nine o'clock at the village of Blissville, a small cluster of factories and tenement houses about a mile distant from Hunter's Point. Most of the factories are buildings which comprise the extensive oil works of Mr Howard W. Burke. The counting room of the establishment is at No 4 Cedar street, New York.

The building in which the accident occurred stands near the Newtown Creek, a little way from the street which leads from the ferry at Hunter's Point. It is now a scene of almost

INDESCRIBABLE RUIN.

The walls, of great thickness and built of brick, were disintegrated into fragments—lifted from their firm foundations and hurled as if of pasteboard into sorry heaps of confused unsightly débris. Those which are still standing are blackened and shattered, with the cement melted like wax from the intense heat congealed in dark, turbid, corrugated sheets on their sides. Of these portions of the building the roof is gone either blown off or burned by the flames, the windows are broken and the floors fallen. On the west side of the range of stills is a desert of ruins and portions of the roof of the part of the building which was

UTTERLY DEMOLISHED

fell upon the railway so that if it were not a branch that is used very seldom some inconvenience might have been occasioned to the company. Within a few steps of the exploded still is a gasometer which, luckily was empty when the mishap occurred having been disused for some time. The other outbuildings of the works in which are large quantities of oil, are also very near, but none were injured.

The ruins were attacked yesterday by workmen, directed by Mr Owen McCarron, the engineer, and they labored cheerfully in removing the debris.

THE LOSS

is said to be very large but no certain estimate has yet been made and the refining process cannot be resumed for several months, although the masonry is to be promptly rebuilt.

The explosion was the result of a weakness in the construction of the stills in which the crude coal oil or petroleum is heated with the requisite temperature until turned to vapor or gas. This vapor rising from the petroleum passes through pipes to a condensing vat in which are vessels surrounded by cold water and in these it becomes again a liquid and enters

LARGE TANKS,

some of which are sunk in the ground. It is then refined oil supposed to bear the test of 120 degrees of heat Farenheit without explosion. That the oil manufactured at these works is so refined was proved by this event, as there was no explosion except of the contents of the still with which the accident originated, although all the other petroleum, whether crude or otherwise, in that vicinity burned.

In this division of the building there are six stills, ranged in a row, with furnaces under them. The doors of the latter are on the east side. The usual station of the men who attend to the stills, however, seems to be on the opposite side. Heat indicators are placed at both ends of each still, and it is certain that

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE OIL

at the moment at which the explosion occurred was no above that ordinarily used, eighty degrees.

The still which exploded was specially old and defective. Like the ill fated boiler of the Westfield, it had been patched many times in many places and in these it still leaked somewhat. The apertures out of which the gas formed within escaped to the air were on the sides, the top and underneath. There is

GREAT DANGER

always in the possibility of its reaching the fire. The attending workmen a little before nine o'clock, were on the west side of the stills, and noticing the gas was escaping, one climbed up on the top and shovelled sand over the holes in the iron shell. They then went to the furnace doors on the other side for the purpose of banking the fires. In that moment they heard

THE TERRIBLE DETONATION

as of an earthquake within a few feet of them and were dazzled by an illumination brighter and more intense than that produced by an instantaneous flash of lightning. The west end of the still was

HURLED THROUGH THREE HEAVY WALLS

which intervened between it and the side of the building, producing the destruction which has been described. It is probable that the gas continually escaping caught fire from the furnaces and the air being full of it, instantly communicated the flames to the interior of the still, which exploded in an instant. The other tanks and vessels containing oil instantly caught fire and the whole blazed high up in the sky, like the vomit of a volcano.

THE LIGHT WAS INTENSELY BRILLIANT,

filling the heavens and was the only thing visible in the horizon for miles around.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Appointing Directors to the St. Louis and Mexican Gulf Branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3, 1872.

A meeting of the corporators of the St. Louis and Mexican Gulf branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was held here yesterday. The following Board of Directors was elected:—W H Coffin and Ozias Bailey, of New York, Henry T Blow and James P Fisk, of St. Louis, Charles E Harwood, E. T. Robinson, M. J Hubbell, J T Means and Henry C. Young, of Springfield Mo., J. P Robinson, of Connecticut, L. Dahoney and A S. Johnson, of Paris, Tex., W T Simmons, of Beaumont, Tex. There was no election for President. A. L. Johnson was chosen Vice President and Henry C. Young Managing Director.

This road will leave the main line of the Atlantic and Pacific road at Pierce City, pass through Bentonville, Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Arkansas, thence through the Indian Territory to Paris Texas and terminate at Sabine Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico. The whole route is about seven hundred miles long and is claimed to be the shortest projected line from St. Louis to the Gulf.

The right of way of the entire route is under the control of the Atlantic and Pacific road except that portion running through the Indian Territory.

The Coal Carrying Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1872.

The *Ledger* says that the Susquehanna Canal has been leased by the Reading Railroad for 999 years, with the intention of making Havre de Grace a large coal depot for Southern shipping and supplying Baltimore and Washington with cheap anthracite.

Election—Cleveland and Pittsburg.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3, 1872.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, held at the office of the company in this city, the following board of directors for the present year were elected:—Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; George Cass, B. F. Jones, J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; R. Hanney, of Cleveland; Jay Gould, Henry N. Smith, William Hoge, Charles Lanier, of New York; George B. Roberts, of Philadelphia; J. V. Painter of Cleveland, and William Thaw, of Pittsburg.

MYSTERIOUS DROWNING CASE.

On Sunday last Carl Grunzing, a German twenty eight years of age, who lived at 15[illegible] A[illegible] street, left home and, calling on a friend in Stanton street, remarked that he was going to Union Hill, N. J., with several members of his lodge, hoping to indulge in a keg of lager and perhaps have a good time in seeing the old year out and the new year in. Grunzing then left, but failed to return home that night, which very much alarmed his wife, who with some friends, went in search of him. Subsequently in perusing the columns of the HERALD the sorrowing woman noticed the [illegible] of a man found in the [illegible] foot of [illegible] street, North River, who strongly resembled that of her husband, and accordingly proceeded to the Morgue and there found the body of her missing husband. From a post-mortem examination he appeared to be no [illegible] at once on the body by Dr Wooster Beach in order to determine the cause of death, who made a careful post mortem examination. The watch and chain, as well as money and other articles which he [illegible] have been possessed by deceased and he [illegible] when he left home were found in his pockets when the body was taken from the water, from which it is believed that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Mrs Grunzing however does not feel satisfied with the manner in which her husband met his death and Coroner Keenan, who has the case in charge, will [illegible] a thorough examination.

Captain McGlary of the twenty eighth precinct, will set his officers to work on the case and every possible effort will be made to clear up the mystery. Mrs. Grunzing has been unable to learn the names or residences of any of the gentlemen with whom deceased proposed going to Union Hill, nor has she been able to ascertain whether he started on his trip across the North River.

HARBOR REFORM.

Meeting of the Joint Committee on Investigation Yesterday—Message from the Governor.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Committee appointed some weeks since by the Produce Exchange, Grocers Board of Trade, Shipowners' Association and Vessel Owners' Association was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce. Solon Humphreys, of the Chamber of Commerce presided. The session was a secret one, but an abstract of the proceedings was afterwards given to the press. The committee has been busily employed since the last meeting in collecting evidence and information relative to the working of the present system of harbor regulations and yesterday their report was considered, but the abstract does not state that any definite action was taken upon any of the suggestions offered. At the last meeting two affidavits had been prepared and forwarded to Governor Hoffman relative to the harbor masters and the agents of the transportation committees, showing the extraordinary measures which had been pursued by the former in their dealings with the public. The action complained of is the following:—The law strictly prohibits the taking of bribes or considerations of any kind by these harbor masters, and requires that they shall attend to their duties personally.

In earlier years the harbor masters were mostly men of integrity, having sufficient nautical knowledge to enable them to superintend the movements of vessels. Latterly

THE OFFICIALS ARE HUNGRY POLITICIANS,

mostly from the rural districts entirely ignorant of their duties, and who occupy the offices with party politics and money getting. These men assert that they are heavily taxed for political purposes and that their appointment costs a large amount of money and they use these circumstances as an excuse for the exactions. The corruption connected with these officials becomes more and more insupportable. The amount of blackmail levied upon the shipping in some of the most frequented districts is estimated by competent judges at not less than two hundred thousand dollars a year by a single harbor master. The total tax upon the commerce of the port for the mere berthing and moving of vessels by the aid of the harbor masters is moderately estimated at $1 000 000 a year. During the past three years the more [illegible] and safely to carry out

THEIR SCHEME OF ROBBERY

the harbor masters have called in the towboat men to their aid, and now work under cover of steamboats bills collected openly for services rendered which bills embrace, besides the ordinary towage, a tax varying from $1 to $250, and which extra amounts are passed over to agents and by them distributed to the officials.

IT IS ALMOST UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE

for any ship or vessel to obtain a berth at any of the down town docks without privately arranging matters with the harbor masters directly or indirectly. Hundreds of vessels seek the Brooklyn docks and in many cases pay extra cartage on their cargoes rather than submit to the exorbitant demands of the harbor masters on the New York side.

The following is an abstract from the report of the Ship Owners' Association:—

After a careful examination of the whole subject your committee would respectfully suggest as the best interests of the commerce of the port [illegible] a total abolition of the present system of harbor masters as both illegal and unnecessary and they would recommend that the entire control and management of the docks as well as the movements of the vessels using them should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Dock Commissioners and [illegible] all expense to the shipping except [illegible].

It is also recommended that all [illegible] hereafter appointed to attend to the berthing and moving of vessels in and about the docks shall have been shipmasters and who shall hold during office certificates of good standing from the Shipmasters' Association of New York or the [illegible] and [illegible] regularly commissioned officers of the port and such officials shall wear a prescribed uniform or other distinctive badge in order to prevent the usurpation of their functions by improper persons. In view of the great difficulty of obtaining

EVIDENCE OF GRIEVANCES

of such magnitude as the above through the ordinary means it is respectfully suggested that the case be laid before the Citizens Committee of Seventy now in session and that their power of co-operation be solicited in favor of the much needed reform; also that your committee be authorized to see the good offices of such Senators as may favor the proper protection of the various mercantile interests of the port. And further that your committee be continued and empowered to obtain affidavits that will substantiate the leading facts embodied in this report, as well as to act with committees from other bodies that may desire to co-operate on the same subject.

Some years since an attempt was made to break up the system, but the leading stevedores who testified to the corruptions before the Legislature suffered severely for years afterwards through the enmity of the harbor masters who obstructed their business in every possible manner. The committee state that they do not deem it necessary to present specific cases or the names of the sufferers who are systematically defrauded, but the extortions are practised every day and without exception upon every vessel that unloads, none escaping without being heavily taxed. The committee consider that proper authority should be exercised over the docks, piers and movements of all vessels in the harbor but that, while such vessels are subjected to regular charges of wharfage that the officials in charge should be paid by the community at large, who are benefited, directly or indirectly, by commercial prosperity.

The tonnage fees of one and a half cents per ton, for harbor masters fees, has of late years been collected through the Custom House on the entering of the vessel, under a private arrangement between these officials. The amount collected in this way is about the sum of $40 000, which is exclusive of a large revenue derived from the casual boats, making in all an estimated amount of $50,000 of so called legal tax upon tonnage. Mr. Humphreys the Chairman, stated at the previous meeting of the committee that it was almost impossible to compute

THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

inflicted on the commerce of the port by the irregularities of the present system. He says it is the duty of every citizen who has the interest of New York at heart to ascertain the extent of the existing abuses and then to apply the necessary remedy, or else commerce will be driven from the port. The quarantine arrangements with regard to health are also considered very imperfect, and it is asserted that some active measures must shortly be instituted to

INSURE A THOROUGH REFORM.

The affidavits which had been prepared and forwarded to Governor Hoffman contained a statement of the abuses and irregularities above named, and urged upon him the necessity of thorough investigation and legislative influence to insure a thorough reform. The conduct of the Harbor Masters in taking bribes was severely commented upon, and the active interference of the Governor was asked to assist in correcting the abuses. The Governor promptly acknowledged the receipt of the communication, but the time that has elapsed since the last meeting has prevented it from being made public at an earlier day. The following is the Governor's letter:—

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY Dec. 30, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I have this day received your communication of 29th inst. in relation to Harbor Masters and the management of Quarantine. I regret that you should have delayed sending it until so late a date. My message is already in the printer's hands. What I have written for communication to the Legislature will perhaps not meet your entire approval. I can only say however I shall always be ready, as I always have been to do everything in my power to correct evils which may be shown to exist. The complaints to which you refer as having been made in the newspapers were not brought to my knowledge officially, as they should have been, or they would have been promptly investigated, but, as you know neither Judges nor Governors can try parties upon newspaper charges.

I need hardly assure you that I shall be glad to co-operate with the merchants of New York in every earnest and well directed effort to promote their general interests. Very respectfully,

JOHN T HOFFMAN.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, President, CHARLES H MARSHALL, Secretary, Joint Committee Chamber of Commerce.

The following is the part of the Governor's Message which especially refers to the abuses complained of by the joint committee:—

There have been for many years and under all administrations complaints in the press against the Health Officer and also against the Harbor Masters of the Port of New York. No proof has been adduced before me of maladministration on the part of the present officers, in one instance, prior to December 15, 1871, charges were preferred against a harbor master which were withdrawn on the 15th of December 1871, charges were preferred in another case, which are now under examination. In the case of the Health Officer one complaint has been laid before me. Although the law gave me no power in the matter the Health Officer promptly responded to my request for explanations. The complaint was found to be connected not with his [illegible] but with his fees, but with certain rates [illegible] of [illegible] to the [illegible] of the hospital at Quarantine, and the [illegible] complained of was promptly corrected. Under the law as it was established in 1863, and as it now stands, the Governor has no power to remove the Health Officer and appoint another, even after a formal investigation, [illegible] the recess of the Senate the petition [illegible] [illegible] I recommend that the law be so amended as to permit the Health Officer and Harbor Masters, holding their office at the will of the Governor, with the consent of the Senate and to remove them at pleasure. A proper remedy would then be provided against abuses without the delay incident to a formal investigation.

The committee of investigation who reported yesterday was as follows:—

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, Solon Humphreys, [illegible]; [illegible] Ship Owners' Association, [illegible]; [illegible] Exchange, John H. Bostwick; [illegible] Vessel Owners [illegible].

After the consideration of the [illegible] the meeting adjourned without making [illegible] whether any measures of importance had been undertaken.

JERSEY'S GENEROUS JOSEPH.

Newark has achieved another [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and has [illegible] [illegible] sensations. Her pride is great [illegible] having [illegible] the [illegible] in Jersey [illegible] day [illegible] of the said Joseph [illegible] name is Berger [illegible] with one [illegible] and caught [illegible] [illegible] to Newark and a claim [illegible] charge [illegible] each [illegible] hearing. [illegible] Joseph [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the case on finding that if any offence was committed it was in another magistrate's [illegible]. There the Joseph was made happy, and "Yacoop" was ready to [illegible] for joy.

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